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Sept. 1, 1939: Danzig Dies and World Goes to War

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — Firing salvoes heard round the world, the German battleship Schleswig-Holstein bombarded a Polish garrison 50 years ago Friday in what was then called the Free City of Danzig, setting off World War II.

The German bombardment would drag most of the world into a six-year conflagration that left some 50 million dead, including an estimated six million Poles, and lay waste large strips of the European continent, including most of Poland's once flourishing cities.

In the midst of these events, the greatest crime was Nazi

NEWS ANALYSIS

Germany's systematic annihilation of European Jewry, and most of the killing occurred on Polish soil, home to Europe's largest Jewish community.

Of 3.35 million Polish Jews, about 340,000 were alive by the end of the war, most of them refugees in the Soviet Union.

The end of the war brought the collapse of German influence, once a powerful force in central Europe and along the shores of the Baltic, and again, Poland became the first central European state to fall under Soviet domination, ushering in a period of bitter armed resistance to Communist rule in many parts of the country that could only be put down by Communist terror.

Gdansk, once an intensely Hanseatic city and point of German business and commerce, is now entirely Polish, populated by families from throughout the Polish lands, many of them from Eastern territories that were seized from Warsaw by the Soviets after the war.

Resisting Russian pressure to build a city in the Stalinist style, the Poles meticulously rebuilt the red brick architecture and gabled townhouses of old Danzig, recreating from the ruins of war the soaring

See WAR, Page 6

United Press International from IHT archives

In this Nazi propaganda photo, German soldiers remove a barrier on the German-Polish border on Sept. 1, 1939. Below, headlines from the front page of the next day's Paris edition of the Herald Tribune report the invasion that began the war.

NEW YORK Herald Tribune — 2 a.m. EDITION
PARIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

German Army Invades Poland Along Four Fronts; France, Great Britain Order General Mobilization

Ban City Air Raids, Plea by Roosevelt

President Wires 5 Powers Urging Bombers Refrain From Ruthless Slaughter By Attacks on Open Towns

Governments Asked For Immediate Reply

Roosevelt Told at 3 a.m.: Hopes U.S. Can Stay Out; Hugh Wilson Quits Post

French Cabinet Acts to Honor Pledge to Poles

Parliament Will Meet Today To Consider Hostilities Between Reich, Poland

British Tell Reich to Call Back Troops

Virtual Ultimatum Served on Berlin; Commons Hear Premier Assail Hitler's Credit. Men Mobilized

Air Raids at Dawn Herald Nazi Attacks; Warsaw Bombed; Poles Resisting Stiffly

Strategic Points of Fighting in Poland

German Fleet Bombards Port of Gdynia; Reichswehr Column Enters From Free City of Danzig; Poles Down 7 Planes In Early Raids, Shell German Town

Fuehrer Informs Reichstag of Start of Invasion

Up to 20,000 Seek To Escape to West

Bonn Asks Austria to Help Transfer East German Refugees in Hungary

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — West Germany asked Austrian Railways on Thursday to prepare cars for the mass transfer of East German refugees now in Hungary, and as many as 20,000 refugees may be moved, according to officials in West Germany and Austria.

Austria said it was suspending visa requirements for East Germans.

About 10 percent of the 150,000 to 200,000 East Germans vacationing in Hungary are thought to be seeking passage. Bonn and Budapest have agreed to help them escape, according to government sources who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Austrian officials confirmed that Bonn had asked them to arrange for special railroad transport for 15,000 to 20,000 East Germans.

A government spokesman said: "Austrian regulations include the possibility that in emergencies we can, with relatively little bureaucracy, let people in without a visa."

The spokesman emphasized, however, that "it is not a general abolition of the visa requirement for East German citizens, but a special case."

More than 6,000 East Germans have crossed illegally into Austria via Hungary since Budapest began dismantling its border fence in May.

The refugee flood has soured relations between Bonn and East Germany and has left Budapest an uneasy third party.

Although Hungary is not sending East Germans home against their will, it has agreements with East Berlin not to let them travel to the West.

Austrian Railways officials in Vienna said Bonn had asked them to ready railroad cars for a mass transport of refugees from the Hungarian border on Sept. 6.

One official said he expected the exodus sooner, perhaps as early as this weekend.

Austrian Railways has promised to make available as many as 50 cars within six hours at an unspecified border point with Hungary, the official said.

A spokesman for the rail company said it was prepared to ferry hundreds from the border to refugee camps in West Germany.

"We have made preparations so that in a matter of hours we could send a train to these German camps."

He added that such a train, which could transport between 700 and 900 passengers at a time, would probably make shuttle runs between Austria's border region and West Germany.

A Frankfurt-based national newspaper said the refugees would be allowed passage to West Germany on the basis of their East German visas for Hungary.

The Frankfurter Rundschau reported that West Germany and Hungary had worked out this "pragmatic solution" during confidential negotiations.

A senior official of the West German Foreign Ministry, Michael Jansen, has spent the past few days shuttling between Budapest, Vienna and Prague. And the Hungarian foreign minister, Gyula Horn, paid a previously unannounced visit to East Berlin on Thursday. No details of those talks have been disclosed.

The state-run East German news media have accused Bonn of enticing workers to the West and have embarked on a propaganda war to frighten citizens from escape attempts.

Rumors have been sweeping East Germany that harsher restrictions on travel to Hungary will be imposed soon. The Bonn-based daily Die Welt said East Berlin may require that its citizens have written invitations to visit Hungary in the future.

Legal immigration, combined with the largest escape spree since the Berlin Wall was built, will bring at least 100,000 East Germans to West Germany this year, the Inter-German Affairs Ministry has predicted.

(AP, Reuters)

Latvians Defy the Kremlin

Front Demands 'Special Status' Despite Warnings

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

RIGA, U.S.S.R. — Defying a warning from the Kremlin to curb separatist and nationalist calls in the Baltics, leaders of the largest political movement in Latvia said Thursday that they would demand Moscow grant the republic "special status" within the Soviet Union.

The president of the Latvian Popular Front, Dainis Ivans, said the leadership had completed Thursday a draft program calling for "full economic and political independence" for Latvia, as a "state of transition to complete independent statehood."

The front's defiant move, following the Kremlin's sharpest condemnation yet of nationalist fervor, is a

Moldavia chooses its own official language. Page 6.

sign of the commitment of people here, and in neighboring Lithuania and Latvia, to deciding their future.

"This statement by Moscow has only served to unite people in Latvia more firmly around the idea of complete independence," Mr. Ivans said. "This program was our strategy before, and it remains our strategy today."

According to Mr. Ivans and other front leaders, the proposal calls for total economic independence, far beyond the economic self-financing Moscow has granted in principle to Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia.

It also demands that any economic and political deals with Moscow and other republics be negotiated by treaty; that Latvia be allowed its own internal legal code, including laws on private ownership, and for a special department to oversee this transition.

Although Moscow is not obliged to heed the front's demands — and is likely to condemn them — the group carries great authority in the republic and several members, including Mr. Ivans, are deputies to the new Soviet congress.

When the front held its founding meeting here last fall, its demands were for greater autonomy. In the past year, however, the front has begun to advocate full statehood.

Where first they counted their members in the thousands, the front now claims a membership of 240,000, nearly 60,000 more members than the Latvian Communist Party, making it the largest political organization in the republic.

One of the highest-ranking members of the Latvian Communist Party said that the Kremlin's statement proved the need for a basic restructuring of the system to allow republics to establish their own Communist Party, and to permit a multiparty system, currently illegal.

The secretary of ideology of the Latvian party, Ivars Kezbers, said that "if we are building a republic of new economic and political equality, we also need to rebuild the Communist Party."

Mr. Kezbers said that "if the Communist Party wants to keep its power, it must realistically defend the interests of the people of Latvia."

Kiosk

Libya and Chad Agree on Peace

ALGIERS (AP) — Chad and Libya signed a peace accord Thursday that calls for an end to fighting over the Aozou Strip, which has been the focus of 16 years of bloodshed, diplomats said.

The agreement calls for the parties to resolve their dispute through a political settlement within a year.

(Article, Page 6)

AP

President Habré of Chad

General News

Beijing was criticized by a UN rights group, in an unprecedented move. Page 2.

Business/Finance

U.S. Factory orders fell 1.7 percent in July to the lowest level in eight months. Page 11.

Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close: Up 9.12

The Dollar In New York

DM	1.985
Pound	1.5685
Yen	145.00
FF	6.6305

For Kaifu, Quick and Crucial Challenges to Staying Power

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — As Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu moves to consolidate his fragile position as head of government and president of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, the issues that will determine the success or failure of his administration are coming quickly to the fore.

Mr. Kaifu's performance over the next two months, analysts and party sources say, is likely to be critical to the Liberal Democrats' ability to recover from a year of scandal and electoral setbacks and to the speed with which Japan can regain its political stability.

New debates on unpopular tax changes, a schedule for general elections

NEWS ANALYSIS

due by mid-1990, and fundamental changes in both the party and the national political structure are all issues pressing upon the new administration. But it is unclear whether Mr. Kaifu will remain in power long enough to address any of them.

Reflecting the fragility of Mr. Kaifu's administration, the party's senior leadership has apparently begun to question whether he is strong enough to engage newly assertive opposition parties in the Diet, Japan's parliament, where the Liberal Democrats lost their majority in the upper house in July.

In the past few days, officials close to former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Shintaro Abe, the party's former secretary-general, have suggested that the Diet's lower house may be dissolved before debates in December over the national budget for the next fiscal year. Those debates are almost invariably an occasion for heated political confrontation.

"There may not be enough of a consensus within the party to pull together a budget and there is certainly no mandate to ram a budget through the Diet," a Liberal Democratic source said. "The thinking is, 'Why risk it? Why fail in front of the Japanese people again?' "

In speeches and cabinet appointments at home, and in his current visit to the United States, Mr. Kaifu has sought to represent himself as both a fresh voice within the ruling elite and the kind of

See KAIFU, Page 2

Bogotá Braces for Reprisals

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

BOGOTA — The crowds are still thick at lunchtime, the stores full of shoppers. But Bogotá is unmistakably tense as Colombians await what they fear is the inevitable.

"They have started threatening people by telephone," said the producer of a local news program. "They've called radio stations, the newspapers and officials. They say that we have to negotiate with them; that if we don't, then people will die."

Colombia's cocaine cartels have pledged all-out war against Colombian society, and the drug lords have a track record of following through on their word. So far the cartels have attacked more to frighten than anything else, but if history holds true, soon there will be killings, kidnappings, funerals and grieving survivors.

On Wednesday the United States ordered embassy dependents out of Colombia.

Many fear that the moment Eduardo Martinez, an accused cartel money launderer, is extradited to the United States, the violence will intensify. The extradition could happen early next week, U.S. and Colombian officials say.

Colombians are accustomed to living with the threat of violence, but these are especially nerve-racking days and nights. The cocaine traffickers pledged that they would "not respect the families" of their targets.

A prominent young executive of a family-run business complained

See BOGOTA, Page 6

5 Are Wounded by Huge Bomb in Medellín

Reuters

MEDELLIN, Colombia — A powerful bomb wounded five people Thursday on a main avenue in Medellín, the main base of cocaine barons fighting the Colombian government, the police said.

Witnesses said the bomb also decapitated the driver of a passing vehicle, destroyed 30 vehicles and badly damaged buildings.

The police could not immediately confirm that the man had been decapitated by the bomb, which blew up in front of a used car dealership across the street from a paint factory.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blast, which caved in the walls of the paint factory and opened a crater in the street about four yards across.

Earlier, Colombian soldiers killed five members of a paramilitary squad reportedly run by drug traffickers, and the police said more than 500 people had been arrested for violating the curfew in Medellín.

In Washington, the Defense Department said Thursday that as many as 100 U.S. military personnel would be sent to Colombia to train Colombian troops and policemen in the war against drug cartels.

"It will be somewhere between 50 and 100 total," a Pentagon spokesman, Pete Williams, said in the first official estimate of the number of personnel to be sent to Colombia along with $65-million worth of U.S. military equipment.

Mr. Williams said the advisers would train Colombians in how to use the equipment, including helicopters and other weapons in an emergency anti-drug package promised to Bogotá by President George Bush last Friday.

UPI Michel/Reuters

DEFYING SOUTH AFRICA'S CRACKDOWN — Students at University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg fleeing tear gas Thursday during a banned demonstration. Anti-apartheid activists called for a consumer boycott and nationwide protests against elections. Page 6.

U.S. Orders A Detector At Airports

By Eric Weiner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In its strongest effort to counter attacks on airlines, the government has ordered U.S. carriers to install a new type of bomb detector to check luggage at major U.S. airports and abroad.

Officials at the Federal Aviation Administration, which issued the order Wednesday, said the machine is the first that can consistently detect all types of bombs, including plastic explosives, the kind that investigators think destroyed Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December, killing 270 people.

But the airlines, airport operators and some members of Congress said the machines, which cost about $750,000 each, remain unproven and that more testing is needed before the technology is put to use.

In the initial phase, the machines will be placed in airports that the agency considers at the highest risk of terrorist attack, including Miami, San Francisco, London and Frankfurt, pending approval by the foreign governments.

When the system is in full operation, by the end of the next decade, airlines will be required to screen all of the luggage placed in cargo holds. But critics said the agency has grossly underestimated the

See SECURE, Page 2

Dead in a Laborer's Hut: End of a Black South African's Italian Dream

By Jennifer Parmelee
Washington Post Service

ROME — Some months ago, Jerry Essan Masslo peered into his future and pronounced it bleak.

"There's no hope for me here in Italy," said the 29-year-old South African refugee in a television interview last winter that now seems prophetic.

"No black, or South African, can forget what racism is. I see it happening here in Italy, and I can't accept it."

Mr. Masslo is dead, slain for a few dollars in the tomato fields of southern Italy, a fertile land where poverty, desperation and crime flourish.

Whether the motive for his killing was racial is unclear, although a poster reading "permanent open season on negroes" was found near the scene of the crime.

In death, Mr. Masslo has become the symbol of all that has soured the "Italian dream" for many Third World immigrants. His slaying called new attention to the issue of mushrooming immigration in the "soft underbelly of Europe" and to the corresponding increase in racial outbursts.

Mr. Masslo was one of an estimated million to 1.3 million foreigners now living in Italy, compared with 300,000 just three years ago. Only 10 percent of immigrants are legally registered, and authorities say clandestine migration to Italy, mostly from Africa, is growing at a rate of 50,000 a year.

Other recent racial incidents: an Ethiopian woman forced to give up her seat on a Rome bus amid the insults of fellow passengers; a black man forced out of a third-floor window in Naples by a gang of young men who shouted racial epithets and threatened to kill him.

But no racial outburst has caused as much soul-searching as Mr. Masslo's death a week ago. Instead of becoming just another statistic, Mr. Masslo became the object of front-page editorials and a special appeal for justice by President Francesco Cossiga.

His funeral on Monday in the town where he died, Villa Literno, 32 kilometers (20 miles) from Naples, drew hundreds of mourners, including the deputy prime minister, Claudio Martelli, and was broadcast live on national television.

Mr. Masslo, an opponent of apartheid in South Africa, arrived in Italy in March 1988. United Nations authorities granted him political refugee status.

Those who knew him recount that Mr. Masslo's first experiences in Italy were happy. Accepted into the Sant'Egidio community for refugees, he made friends quickly, studied Italian and was delighted by such seemingly ordinary triumphs as sitting next to whites in restaurants.

But the "Italian dream" soon turned bitter. As a political refugee, Mr. Masslo wasn't able to work legally, so he turned — as do 90 percent of Third World immigrants here — to illegal labor, and there his troubles began.

Mr. Masslo headed to what immigrants sarcastically call *Eldorado Rosso* (Red Paradise), the tomato fields where long hours of backbreaking labor can bring a migrant the equivalent of $30 to $40 a day if he is lucky. Easy prey for organized or common crime, the workers are reluctant to turn to authorities for fear they will be deported.

Racial tensions reportedly run high in poor areas like Villa Literno, where white laborers sometimes feel they are fighting for the same small slice of the pie.

In an interview last winter with Massimo Ghir-

See ITALY, Page 6

China Loses Fight To Escape Censure In UN Over Rights

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

GENEVA — China lost a fiercely fought battle Thursday to keep its name off a United Nations blacklist of countries accused of seriously violating their citizens' human rights.

In a secret ballot, a subcommission of the United Nations Human Rights Commission voted 15 to 9 with no abstentions to send the charges against China to the full commission for examination at its next meeting. It also appealed to the Chinese authorities to exercise clemency toward those arrested in connection with last June's student uprising.

It was the first time any United Nations body charged with enforcing respect for human rights has passed judgment on the Chinese government's brutal suppression of the pro-democracy student movement and the massacre in Tiananmen Square.

It is also the first time that any of the major powers with permanent seats on the UN Security Council — which also includes Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — has suffered the indignity of being censured for its human rights performance in this way.

[In separate voting, the panel also condemned Israel and South Africa, but decided against a resolution that criticized Iraq, Reuters reported.

[The subcommission voted, 15 to 5, with 2 abstentions, to pass a resolution charging that Israel was guilty of war crimes. It said Israel had tortured and deported Palestinians and administered collective punishment in the territories it occupies.

[The resolution on South Africa, adopted without a vote, reaffirmed past statements that apartheid was a crime against humanity. A resolution against Iraq was put off by a vote of 14 to 10. It expressed serious concern at reports of the enforced displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kurds and of the use of chemical weapons against civilians.]

The vote on China by the UN Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was welcomed by representatives of Amnesty International and other private human rights organizations that brought the charges against China, as well as by Western diplomats following the subcommission's deliberations.

They said the outcome showed that a majority of the 26-member subcommission, which is composed of nominally independent experts appointed by their governments had resisted the strong political pressure China brought to bear on them to reject the resolution.

The brief document says merely that the subcommission is "concerned about the events which took place recently in China and their consequences in the field of human rights." It asks the UN secretary-general to transmit information provided by China and "other reliable sources" to the full commission and appeals for clemency towards those "deprived of their liberty as a result of the above-mentioned events."

Experts say Thursday's vote places China firmly on the agenda of the full 43-member Human Rights Commission, which is scheduled to meet in March 1990.

■ Angry Response

David E. Sanger of The New York Times reported earlier from Beijing:

The Chinese government responded angrily Thursday to accusations by Amnesty International that it had ordered secret executions of dissidents and imprisoned more than 10,000 people involved in the democracy movement.

Officials charged that the report was "entirely ungrounded and unreasonable" and said both the human rights organization and the United States were interfering in China's internal affairs.

In the first regularly scheduled press briefing since the democracy movement was suppressed in June, the government's chief spokesman, Li Zhaoxing, said that continued sanctions against the country by the United States were "infringing on China's dignity."

He also said that China's foremost leader, Deng Xiaoping, "is in good health." But he declined to answer questions about the whereabouts of Mr. Deng, 84, who has not been seen for weeks.

The Amnesty International report included references to a secret directive circulating within the Chinese government to sentence the most active "counterrevolutionaries" to death and to imprison many others, but not to make public the full extent of the actions. It maintained that security forces killed at least 1,000 civilians when they retook Tiananmen Square on June 4, and that 300 more were killed in Chengdu in southern China.

Mr. Li said that Amnesty International's charges were "entirely ungrounded and unreasonable."

Mark Avery/The Associated Press

In a Beijing alley, a poster pasted up Thursday announced a city regulation, effective Friday, requiring all people to carry identification papers. Spot checks are to begin in an effort to find suspects after the crackdown in June on the student pro-democracy movement.

On Hong Kong Refugee Isle, Tense Calm

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — After a weekend of rioting, a tense calm has returned to an outlying island used to impound more than 5,000 Vietnamese refugees. But the police, government officials and refugee workers predicted more violence unless conditions were improved quickly.

The government confirmed three cases of cholera among the Vietnamese, prompting fears of an epidemic at the island prison and raising concerns about the shortage of sanitation facilities.

The riot began late Sunday when up to 2,000 Vietnamese, some armed with iron bars and other makeshift weapons, began attacking police assigned to distribute rice rations. Of the 40 police on the island, 23 were injured, most of them by stones, before the security force pulled out.

The police regained control of the island, called Tai Ah Chau, on Monday after a military operation that included landing craft and British Air Force helicopters.

The police and refugee workers said the violence was inevitable, given the squalid conditions on Tai Ah Chau and the frustration of many the Vietnamese. Hong Kong houses about 40,000 Vietnamese and has run out of sites.

"They are being confined in intolerable conditions that encourage violence," said Chris Bale, director of Oxfam Hong Kong, a relief agency.

The regional commander of the Hong Kong marine police, John MacDonald, outlined a series of short-term steps to prevent a recurrence of the violence, including construction of a fence to separate the Vietnamese from the police, and also to segregate refugees from north and south of Vietnam.

Mr. MacDonald and others cited tension between the northerners and southerners as one of the major factors in the violence, which continued after the police pulled out.

Hong Kong's acting governor, Sir David Ford, said: "I think we're going to have trouble from time to time between North and South Vietnamese. It clearly was the origin of the trouble on this occasion."

Various officials said the refugees may have taken out their frustrations on the police as the most visible symbols of authority. Uniformed police carry out the role normally by held relief agencies: administering the camps and delivering and distributing the daily rice rations. At camps housing Cambodian refugees on the Thai-Cambodian border, for example, police units generally secure the perimeter of the camps while relief agencies administer them.

Mr. MacDonald said he had evidence that the key troublemakers of the recent violence were former members of the Vietnamese military. He said the decision to remove the 40 policemen from the island — leaving it in control of the rioters — was made because he feared that the protest leaders might be able to seize police weapons and create "a hostage situation."

On returning Monday, the police found records and files had been destroyed, telephones and other radio communications equipment damaged, and fuel lines to the generators that supply electricity severed.

The police showed a videotape of the destruction on the island, which they called "senseless." They said the damage appeared to be random.

They discounted rumors that a Vietnamese had been killed, saying all were accounted for. But they said they were still investigating allegations by five Vietnamese women that they had been raped after the police units fled. Fifteen refugees have been arrested.

"One doesn't want to be a scaremonger," said Mr. Bale of Oxfam, "but if we can get away with only 23 police officers slightly injured, we'd be very lucky."

Tension also has been mounting between the Vietnamese and the local Chinese population.

Several Hong Kong legislators cited the latest violence to bolster their arguments for mandatory repatriation of the refugees.

Vietnamese arrivals are being housed on ferries docked in the harbor, in abandoned factory buildings, and in other detention centers considered virtually uninhabitable.

But forced repatriation has aroused strong resistance from human-rights groups and from the U.S. government as inhumane. The government in Vietnam also opposes repatriation, saying it will not take back any refugee who does not want to return.

The issue is particularly emotional for the colony's Chinese residents, who complain that Chinese immigrants fleeing communism on mainland China are routinely sent back within 48 hours of arrival. The Vietnamese are allowed to stay in detention centers while their fate is debated in various world capitals.

Added to that is the fear of many Hong Kong Chinese that they, too, may be seeking a place of refuge after 1997, when the colony is scheduled to revert to the political control of Beijing. The Hong Kong Chinese react sharply to any hint that the world community is more interested in helping Vietnamese than in helping a potential Hong Kong refugee population.

SECURE: *Bomb Detector for U.S.*

(Continued from page 1)

number of machines needed to screen the huge number of checked bags. As a result, use of the machines could lead to long flight delays, they said.

By the end of 1991 airlines based in the United States will be required to install about 150 of the machines, at 40 airports here and abroad. The number of machines needed at each airport will range from 1 to 19, depending on airport size. By the end of the next decade, the airlines will be required to install 860 detectors, at all airports here and abroad where U.S. airlines fly. The agency is also considering requiring the airlines to screen luggage on domestic flights as well.

Although the agency has bought the first six machines, the remainder will be bought by the airlines, at a cost estimated at $896 million. That would include maintenance and salaries for personnel.

But Richard Lally, director of security for the Air Transport Association, an industry group, estimated that more than 2,000 machines might be needed, at a cost of $4 billion.

Also, "the 100 percent screening that the government proposes is absolutely undoable," said Art Kosatka, director of technical services for the Airport Operators Council International. "It will cause enormous delays and congestions."

Mr. Kosatka said passengers might have to check in three hours early to allow enough time for all the bags to be screened. The new machine is designed only for checked luggage. The agency is still testing machines that could detect plastic explosives in carry-on luggage.

The first machine has been installed at the Trans World Airlines terminal at John F. Kennedy International Airport and will begin operating sometime next month.

Airport operators have objected to the bomb detector, arguing that the machine, which weighs 10 tons and is the size of a small car, will require expensive changes at terminals. TWA had to build a separate building to house its machine at Kennedy at a cost of $125,000, a TWA spokesman said.

Agency officials said the machines were being phased in over 10 years because the sole manufacturer, the Science Applications International Corp., based in San Diego, cannot meet the demand any faster. Nevertheless, several other companies are gearing up to begin making machines that meet U.S. standards.

In tests conducted earlier this year at airports in San Francisco and Los Angeles, the machine detected explosives 95 percent of the time, said Darlene Freeman, deputy director of civil aviation security at the aviation agency.

"It's the best available technology," she said. "We are confident that it can detect amounts of explosives that would pose a threat to aviation."

But Representative Cardiss Collins, head of the House Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation, said the results were misleading because the tests did not use suitcases typically taken on international flights. She said she has scheduled congressional hearings for next month on the effectiveness of the tests.

The machine, a thermal-neutron analyzer, bombards luggage with neutrons and then automatically analyzes the response for nitrogen, which scientists think is common to most explosives. But the machine can be fooled by other substances that contain small amounts of nitrogen, like wool clothing, leather or cheese.

Small Bombs Might Not Trigger Detector

By Nell Henderson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The sophisticated bomb detector that the U.S. government is requiring the nation's airlines to begin using would not have detected the small quantity of explosives used to blow up Pan American World Airways over Lockerbie, Scotland, last year, Science magazine reports in its September issue.

The bomb that brought down the Pan Am jet is believed to have contained only about a pound (about 450 grams) of plastic explosives. A quantity of at least 2.5 pounds is needed to trigger the new detector's alarms, according to the magazine, which is the publication for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Federal Aviation Administration says the machine can be adjusted to pick up bombs of any size. But it will not disclose the setting to be used or discuss the size of the Lockerbie bomb, said a spokesman, John Leyden.

But the issue raised in Science is among the criticisms that have fueled debate over the decision to require U.S. airlines to install the machines in 40 international airports by 1991.

Congress ordered the aviation agency on June 30 to adopt a rule within 60 days requiring the technology.

The only equipment that satisfies the aviation agency's requirements is the Thermal Neutron Analysis device, manufactured by Science Applications International Corp. of Santa Clara, California.

Science said the $750,000 machine was so massive that it required special construction to install; this will increase to $1 million the cost of deploying the device.

In addition, the device cannot yet be used to check carry-on bags. The technology involves the use of ionized radiation, which has some potential health hazard, the magazine reported.

A problem with the system is that some types of fabric, leather and such things as plastic ski boots can have nitrogen densities are as high as those of explosives.

"If heavy trunks and woolen clothing are involved," the magazine reported, "it becomes hard to distinguish a real bomb from background readings, creating false alarms."

To avoid an excess of false alarms, Science said, the machine's sensitivity level will be set to allow detection of about 2.5 pounds of plastic explosives.

This level, the magazine said, will produce a false alarm rate of about 5 percent. On a fully loaded jumbo jet, such a rate means that about 30 pieces of luggage would require special handling.

KAIFU: *Tax Debates, Elections and Party Structure Will Test New Leader*

(Continued from page 1)

responsible statesman Japanese prime ministers invariably project themselves as being. And he naturally resists any suggestion that his administration is predestined to be a brief interlude.

But Mr. Kaifu has so far done little of substance to dispel such a view. Given Tokyo's parliamentary schedule and the nation's impatience for basic political change, it is now a matter of weeks before the prime minister must demonstrate either a commitment to such change or to the party elders for whom he is almost universally seen to be acting.

Most immediately, the Kaifu administration faces a special session of the Diet in which a consumption tax of 3 percent, which took effect in the Takeshita administration earlier this year, will again become the focus of tough debates between the Liberal Democrats and their political adversaries.

Mr. Kaifu is committed to winning public support for the tax, which was instrumental in the unprecedented losses suffered by ruling party candidates in the July legislative elections. But he will have to do so without the arrogance to which the Liberal Democrats have often resorted at critical moments.

The extraordinary session is expected to begin this month, although an opening date has not been set and appears to depend at least partly on the success of Mr. Kaifu's tour overseas. Mr. Kaifu's newly appointed cabinet secretary, Mayumi Moriyama, suggested this week that the administration may not be able to offer revised tax legislation in time for a September session.

Liberal Democrats of Mr. Kaifu's generation — the prime minister is 58 — favor a confrontation with the opposition parties by building revised tax regulations into next year's budget and debating both issues in the fall legislative session. The lower house of the Diet, where the Liberal Democrats retain a majority, could then be dissolved early next year, serving as a referendum on these and other questions.

But the Takeshita and Abe factions — the basis of Mr. Kaifu's support in the party — are apparently shuffling their feet over such a strategy. Mrs. Moriyama denied Wednesday that Mr. Kaifu planned to call a general election in the near future, as these two factions appear to be suggesting.

The timing of lower-house elections could thus emerge in coming weeks as the arena in which Mr. Kaifu's role is defined and in which the more-fundamental issue of internal party change is initially resolved.

Some younger Liberal Democrats believe the current political crisis could reshape the party into an institution with greater internal democracy and a degree of policy debate not seen since the late 1960s. As part of this process, they suggest, powerful factions such as Mr. Takeshita's are likely to divide after the next elections and be reformed under one or more new leaders.

Other analysts acknowledge that the party has had difficulty recruiting able politicians and revitalizing itself since Eisaku Sato, who served as prime minister in the 1960s, strengthened the party's mainstream and installed a rigid seniority system to reduce infighting, stabilize the party and secure his own position.

These analysts question, however, whether a new degree of flexibility will emerge as voters demand a greater degree of responsiveness from national leaders and an end to "money politics," the system by which factions accumulate and dispense political funds to their members.

"At the moment, you have to begin at 30 or so to advance in the party, and that situation will become more fluid," said Seizaburo Sato, a Tokyo political scientist with close ties to the Liberal Democrats. "Will it become a more-flexible organization otherwise? No, it is too well integrated for that, and the factions are too institutionalized."

Mr. Kaifu's record on this score, although brief, does not auger well. His first cabinet secretary, Tokuo Yamashita, was close to senior members of Mr. Takeshita's faction and was viewed among political observers as the pivotal figure by which Mr. Takeshita intended to control the Kaifu administration.

When Mr. Yamashita was forced to resign last week because of a scandal involving an extramarital affair, Mr. Kaifu appointed Mrs. Moriyama, the first woman to serve in that capacity. While the move may have been politically astute, Mrs. Moriyama's connections to one of the factions appears to have been the deciding factor in her nomination.

Mr. Kaifu's only other move has been to propose that cabinet members dissociate themselves from their factions while in office. Given the day-to-day workings of the governing party, it is a proposal that borders on the ridiculous, most independent analysts say.

Arab Woman Judge in Israel

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel appointed its first Arab woman judge, the Justice Ministry announced Thursday. Rada Saad of Nazareth is to preside at a traffic court in the northern part of the country. Israel has had several male Arab judges but never a woman, said a Justice Ministry official.

WORLD BRIEFS

Thais Say Cambodia Fighting Begins

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Rival forces in Cambodia are attacking each other's supply lines as a prelude to more intense fighting after the failure of the Paris peace talks, a Thai military spokesman said Thursday.

He said the Phnom Penh government's troops were launching attacks "in areas close to the refugee camps, to cut contacts and supply lines between the civilian supporters and the resistance forces." At the same time, he said, guerrillas were "trying to control areas used by Phnom Penh troops for storage and supply lines, and infiltrating many supporters in to settle those areas."

The spokesman said Thailand had deployed additional artillery along its eastern border with Cambodia in the event that fighting spills over into a Thai area dotted with guerrilla and refugee camps.

Argentines Closer to Extraditing Nazi

BUENOS AIRES (NYT) — The Federal Appeals Court in the city of La Plata has agreed to extradite an accused Nazi war criminal, Josef Schwammberger, to West Germany for trial, but he still can appeal to the Argentine Supreme Court.

The fact that Mr. Schwammberger has not been extradited nearly two years after his arrest led the head of the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center, Rabbi Marvin Hier, to accuse Argentine judicial authorities of dragging their feet so as not to upset "rightists" in Argentina. A court official said Mr. Schwammberger now has five days within which to appeal to the Supreme Court, and he predicted the court would act swiftly.

Mr. Schwammberger, 77, a former SS officer born in Austria, was a concentration camp commandant in Poland in 1943-44. Camp survivors have accused him of sadistic and bestial behavior in killing and torturing Jewish inmates of camps at Przemysl and Mielec.

Japan Objects to Chinese Immigrants

TOKYO (AFP) — Japan asked China on Thursday to take back illegal Chinese immigrants arriving here disguised as Vietnamese refugees and adopt strict measures to prevent further departures, the Foreign Ministry said.

Minoru Endo, head of the ministry's UN bureau, made the request during a meeting with Tang Jiaxuan, minister at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, an official said.

China will respond "in a positive manner" if refugees are found to be Chinese, the official quoted Mr. Tang as saying. Mr. Endo said: "We hope China will strictly prevent the outflow and that the two countries settle the issue in a business-like manner." More than 2,000 refugees have landed in Japan so far this year, 10 times the number of arrivals last year.

14 Hurt in Maryland Bridge Collapse

LAUREL, Maryland (AP) — A bridge being built over a roadway that serves as a main link between Baltimore and Washington collapsed Thursday during the morning rush hour, raining debris on commuters and injuring 14 people, the state police said.

A woman was in critical condition after the collapse of the Route 198 overpass over the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, which occurred at about 6:30 A.M. while workers were pouring concrete, the police said.

The police said four of the injured were in a car that was crushed under the overpass. Another was in a second car that was hit by debris, while the other nine were construction workers.

Iran Balks at Restoring Saudi Ties

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran said Thursday it sought good relations with the Arab states but ruled out restoring links with Saudi Arabia until "unresolved issues are thrashed out."

The official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted a source close to President Hashemi Rafsanjani as saying Iran's new government "is in no way ready" to compromise on its Islamic revolutionary principles.

Mr. Rafsanjani, leader of Tehran's so-called pragmatists, is now expected to move toward ending Iran's isolation by restoring links with its Gulf Arab neighbors. But observers said the report indicated that Mr. Rafsanjani was in no hurry to patch up the rift with the Saudis, who broke off relations with Tehran last April, citing subversion and terrorism.

Israeli Tax Collector Dies of Injuries

JERUSALEM (AP) — An Israeli tax collector died Thursday of injuries from a Palestinian firebomb attack, and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon called for legalizing the killing of masked Palestinians.

Mr. Sharon, of the Likud bloc, contended that Palestinians who mask their features are the ringleaders behind slayings in the 20-month rebellion against Israeli rule in the occupied territories.

"They are people who are acting, murdering," he said on the army radio. "They must be liquidated and if the law doesn't allow this, then we must take care so the law will allow it. There is no possibility of checking every masked person to see if he is or isn't carrying weapons."

Ethiopia and Tigré Rebels to Meet

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia said on Thursday that his government would soon open peace talks with rebels in northern Tigré Province, but hours later he said the rebels had launched a new military offensive.

"While we are talking about peace, the anti-peace and anti-unity guerrillas in Tigré this morning launched an unprovoked all-out offensive against government forces," Colonel Mengistu told parliament. "They have used all forces at their disposal."

Earlier, Colonel Mengistu said the government and the Tigré People's Liberation Front had agreed to hold talks in the near future. Ethiopian officials and another rebel group, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, are due to meet in Atlanta on Sept. 7 to try to end a 28-year-long war in Eritrea Province, which is adjacent to Tigré.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Thousands of Croatian locomotive drivers continued their strike for wage increases Thursday, paralyzing regional freight traffic and causing long delays for international passenger trains passing through Yugoslavia. *(AP)*

Visitors to Jordan will pay up to 50 percent more for their hotel rooms from Friday unless they are already booked, Tourism Minister Hikmat Yanal said. The decision was made to compensate hoteliers and tour operators for inflation and the slump in the dinar, which has lost more than a third of its dollar value since October. *(Reuters)*

All Nippon Airways plans to offer four flights from Tokyo to Saipan, in the Northern Mariana Islands, from November. The move is aimed at making up for a reduction in flights to China to three flights a week from daily after the June crackdown on protests in Beijing. *(Reuters)*

Sabena flight attendants ended their second week of slowdown actions on all flights of the Belgian airline Thursday, but threatened to continue next week if their pay demands were not met, officials said. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	20	68	14	57	o
Athens	27	81	19	66	fr
Barcelona	29	84	17	63	fr
Belgrade	15	59	11	52	r
Berlin	20	68	8	46	fr
Brussels	—	—	15	59	r
Budapest	17	63	12	54	r
Copenhagen	19	66	13	55	c
Costa Del Sol	33	91	22	72	fr
Dublin	18	64	8	46	fr
Edinburgh	20	68	—	—	sh
Faro	25	77	—	—	fr
Florence	27	81	12	54	fr
Frankfurt	20	68	8	46	fr
Geneva	22	72	8	46	fr
Helsinki	16	61	4	39	fr
Las Palmas	28	82	22	72	fr
Lisbon	26	79	19	66	fr
London	26	79	12	54	fr
Luxembourg	—	—	10	50	o
Madrid	29	84	14	57	fr
Milan	24	75	13	55	fr
Moscow	17	63	9	48	sh
Munich	16	61	4	39	fr
Nice	25	77	—	—	cl
Oslo	18	64	13	55	r
Paris	27	81	17	63	fr
Prague	17	63	5	41	fr
Reykjavik	12	54	3	37	c
Rome	26	79	13	55	fr
Stockholm	16	61	11	52	r
Strasbourg	22	72	7	45	fr
Venice	23	73	12	54	fr
Vienna	14	57	11	52	r
Warsaw	14	57	10	50	fr
Zurich	18	64	4	39	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	32	90	14	57	fr
Cairo	—	—	23	73	fr
Istanbul	30	86	18	64	cl
Jerusalem	29	84	17	63	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	21	70	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	no
Sydney	7	45	21	70	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	25	77	fr
Beijing	32	90	23	73	fr
Hong Kong	32	90	28	82	fr
Manila	31	88	25	77	fr
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	fr
Seoul	28	82	21	70	fr
Shanghai	27	81	25	77	fr
Singapore	32	90	25	77	fr
Taipei	32	90	27	81	fr
Tokyo	32	90	22	72	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	33	91	22	72	c
Cape Town	—	—	7	45	c
Casablanca	27	81	19	66	c
Harare	27	81	17	63	c
Lagos	28	82	25	77	r
Nairobi	27	81	13	55	c
Tunis	31	88	20	68	c
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	no
Lima	—	—	—	—	fr
Mexico City	27	25	16	13	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	16	60	10	50	cl
Atlanta	32	90	24	74	fr
Boston	27	80	17	63	fr
Chicago	30	86	20	68	fr
Denver	31	88	13	55	fr
Detroit	29	84	18	64	fr
Honolulu	31	88	22	72	fr
Houston	34	94	24	76	fr
Los Angeles	26	80	17	63	fr
Miami	33	91	26	79	fr
Minneapolis	29	85	18	64	fr
Montreal	24	75	14	57	fr
Nassau	33	92	25	78	fr
New York	29	84	19	67	fr
Phoenix	40	105	29	84	fr
San Francisco	24	75	12	55	fr
Seattle	22	72	13	55	fr
Toronto	24	75	14	57	fr
Washington	31	88	21	70	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 20 — 11 (68 — 52). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 19 — 10 (66 — 50). MADRID: Partly cloudy. Temp. 26 — 13 (79 — 55). NEW YORK: Not available. PARIS: Fair. Temp. 22 — 12 (72 — 54). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 27 — 14 (81 — 57). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 20 — 8 (68 — 46). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 34 — 26 (93 — 79). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 33 — 29 (91 — 84). MANILA: Rain. Temp. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 28 — 20 (82 — 68). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 31 — 25 (88 — 77).

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Bush's Drug Strategy to Focus On Middle-Level Distributors

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's national drug strategy calls for an intensified effort to break up narcotics distribution networks by arresting middle-level figures like pilots, couriers and money handlers, according to White House officials.

The officials said that the effort would be a major change from the current emphasis on trying to stem the flow of drugs into the United States by going after the leaders of international drug organizations, by trying to seize drugs as they cross the border and by eradicating coca leaf cultivation.

The government has been trying for years to identify and arrest middle-level workers but has not concentrated resources in this area.

The officials said that the administration, unable to blunt the drug problem by its efforts against international organizations, particularly in South America, hoped the new strategy would prove more successful.

Mr. Bush is scheduled to present his drug program on Tuesday in a nationally televised address. The program was largely developed by William J. Bennett, the director of national drug control policy.

The officials said the middle-level workers are the most promising targets because they know intimate details about how the organizations operate and are considered easier to capture than the kingpins, who are often ensconced in hideaways and well-protected by guards and whose countries have resisted extradition efforts.

Moreover, because of their vast knowledge and contacts, these middle-level workers are considered vital to the daily operation of the drug organizations.

The proposed new strategy calls for spending $250 million to $260 million in the fiscal year 1990 in economic and military aid for Colombia, Peru and Bolivia, where most of the cocaine is produced.

In the current fiscal year, the United States spent $57 million on the aid. The financing would increase in subsequent years.

Money to target the middle-level operators would come from this increased spending, the officials said, as well as from domestic anti-drug budgets.

Major increases in spending under the new strategy will have to be approved by Congress.

In another policy shift, the narcotics package calls for replacing the process by which the administration each year is required to certify to Congress whether countries have made adequate progress in attacking drug production and trafficking, the officials said.

Rather than withholding financial aid to countries that do not cooperate, the plan would establish a financial reward system for nations that show through specific programs that they are trying to fight drugs.

Some analysts were skeptical of the new focus on middle-level operatives, complaining that it was yet another in a long line of remedies to a drug crisis for which there are no easy answers.

Representative Robert E. Wise Jr., Democrat of West Virginia, who returned Sunday from touring Peru and Bolivia, said it was obvious that middle-level operators should receive greater attention. But he said he was concerned that the administration was not allocating enough money for that, or for the overall anti-drug effort.

"While you're focusing on that middle-level person, you have to be recognizing what's below you and what's above you," said Mr. Wise, chairman of a House subcommittee that oversees financing of some programs aimed at halting drugs.

Administration officials said that eliminating the current certification procedure would probably require a change in federal laws. Critics contend that the process is riddled with loopholes and driven by politics.

As part of the new plan, officials said they would place more emphasis on developing intelligence that could be used to trace pilots, money handlers and others working in this country and abroad.

[Mr. Bush's plan will not include a $25 million National Drug Intelligence Center proposed by Mr. Bennett, an administration source told The Associated Press.]

The efforts abroad are likely to present special problems because the United States cannot arrest suspects beyond its borders. However, the officials said, they want to train the military and police in South American countries in how best to capture the traffickers.

"There has been a tendency to find potential defendants and make arrests," said an administration official who took part in National Security Council discussions on this portion of the plan. "But there has not been a kind of systematic step back, an effort to gather intelligence on how these businesses work."

Senator Joseph R. Biden, a Delaware Democrat and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, criticized the focus of the Bush drug plan, although he welcomed the increased aid to Andean nations, saying it represented "a more realistic assessment of the degree and the depth of the problem."

Mr. Biden proposed a plan of his own, in which the United States would pay off the foreign debt of drug-producing countries in South America if they financed crop substitution and eradication programs. The fund would buy debt on the secondary market that coca-producing countries owe to foreign banks.

■ Student Loans Targeted

A program aimed at drug users included in the new strategy is expected to begin as early as Friday, with judges being allowed to strip student loans and other federal benefits from drug offenders, The Associated Press reported. The provision, which was included in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, will not affect welfare, disability or Social Security retirement benefits.

In addition, the new plan will closely follow Mr. Bennett's request for more emphasis on treatment and enforcement.

Mr. Bennett's draft plan called for a 49 percent increase in treatment funds — $925 million in 1990 compared with $621 million in the current budget — as well as $1.2 billion for new prisons, a 28 percent increase.

The draft sought 10 percent reductions in drug use in two years and a 50 percent reduction in a decade. It called for the same reductions in supply, as represented by estimates of illicit drugs coming into the country and estimates derived from reports on the ease of obtaining drugs.

Larry Boyd/Reuters

Ortega to Free Some Inmates and Offers Prisoner Exchange With Contras

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, waving cowboy hat, in Esquipulas, Nicaragua, where he announced that the Sandinistas would soon release most of the 1,129 inmates held on charges of counterrevolutionary activity. He said he would keep a few jailed until the contras freed 1,845 people listed as abducted by their forces. Rebel leaders insist, however, that their force of about 10,000 guerrillas is voluntary and holds no prisoners. In another development, the United Nations said that a former U.S. attorney general, Elliot L. Richardson, would lead its monitoring of the February electoral campaign and voting.

U.K. Firm Gets Plea On AZT

U.S. AIDS Groups Seek Lower Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British pharmaceutical company Wellcome PLC said Thursday that it was considering a request for a price cut in the AIDS drug AZT, which is manufactured by its U.S. subsidiary, Burroughs Wellcome Co.

The request was made by a coalition of 16 American groups representing AIDS patients.

The organizations said the urgency of the appeal was underscored by two factors: the expiration of an emergency U.S. federal government subsidy program for AZT at the end of September, and the release of data earlier this month confirming the effectiveness of AZT in delaying progression of HIV in hundreds of thousands of people with no symptoms or only early symptoms of AIDS.

HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus, the agent that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Burroughs cut the price of AZT by 20 percent in December of 1987 but since has defended its cost.

A year's treatment with AZT, which is sold under the brand name Retrovir, costs $7,000 to $8,000. It is the only drug licensed to treat AIDS and has been found to prolong the life of some of those infected.

Pressure for a price cut has been intensifying since a U.S. study found that AZT was effective in delaying the onset of the disease in carriers who had not developed symptoms, without the serious side-effects it produced in more-weakened individuals.

Until recently, AZT has been used only to treat the severe symptoms associated with advanced cases of the disease.

The new study means that up to two million Americans who are carriers of HIV but have not developed AIDS symptoms may benefit from using the drug, compared with the AIDS patient population of 50,000. This is expected to bring a huge revenue windfall to the company. *(Reuters, LAT)*

Trial Halted After Evangelist Collapses

The Associated Press

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — A judge suspended the fraud and conspiracy trial of Jim Bakker, leader of the PTL television ministry, on Thursday, ordering psychiatric testing after he was told Mr. Bakker suffered hallucinations and was found cowering under a couch.

U.S. District Judge Robert Potter ordered Mr. Bakker, who was not in court, to be taken to the Federal Corrections Facility in Butner, where it will be determined whether he is competent to stand trial.

Mr. Bakker's is being tried on 24 counts of mail and wire fraud, and conspiracy to defraud donors by personally using more than $3.7 million of $158 million raised through his TV ministry between 1984 and 1987.

The court session Thursday, the fourth day of trial, opened with testimony from a Milwaukee clinical psychologist, Basil Jackson, in a brief hearing out of the jury's presence. Mr. Jackson said Mr. Bakker "was lying in the corner of his attorney's office with his head under a couch, hiding."

"He was expressing thoughts that someone was going to hurt him."

Mr. Jackson, who has been treating Mr. Bakker for nine months, said the television preacher had suffered hallucinations after a witness collapsed Wednesday during cross-examination.

"Mr. Bakker reported that when he left the courthouse, suddenly people outside took on the form of frightening animals which he felt were intent on destroying him, attacking him and hurting him," Mr. Jackson said.

The prosecution portrayed Mr. Bakker's behavior as a ruse and Mr. Jackson's testimony as part of the defense strategy.

Judge Potter summoned the jurors and told them the trial was being delayed, without saying why. He instructed them to check in Tuesday to find out whether the trial would resume Wednesday.

After the trial was suspended, Mr. Bakker was taken sobbing from his attorney's office, put in a U.S. marshal's car and transported to the federal courthouse.

"I'm going to have to ask you to sit up, please," a deputy marshal said to Mr. Bakker, who had curled up in the fetal position in the backseat of the car.

Mr. Jackson said his initial diagnosis was that Mr. Bakker suffered from "acute depression and confusional reaction."

"Yesterday he was actively hallucinating," Mr. Jackson told Judge Potter. "At this time, he is not able to adequately help counsel in his defense or participate in a rational manner in these proceedings. He would not be able to participate for at least two weeks."

Mr. Jackson said Mr. Bakker had not agreed to be voluntarily committed.

The witness who collapsed on the stand Wednesday was Steve Nelson, a former PTL vice president.

Mr. Nelson returned to court Thursday morning, saying, "I feel a lot better."

Judge Potter recessed court for the day Wednesday after Mr. Nelson slumped against the bench. Two nurses in the courtroom rushed to aid him.

Also Wednesday, Richard Dortch, another former PTL executive expected to testify against Mr. Bakker, was hospitalized in Florida for an undisclosed condition.

Setback for Capital's Mayor

Ex-Employee Alleges Barry Smoked Crack With Him

By Sharon LaFraniere
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A former city personnel employee told federal authorities two weeks ago that he and Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. smoked crack at a downtown motel on several occasions in December and that they also used cocaine together in the Virgin Islands, according to sources.

They said other witnesses had corroborated the man's statements about the mayor's drug use in the Virgin Islands. Investigators are seeking witnesses to support his statement that Mayor Barry used crack at the motel.

There was no immediate comment from Mayor Barry.

The allegations have plunged the beleaguered mayor into one of his most serious crises yet, according to associates. They said Wednesday that the accusations undermined both the city's fight against illegal drugs and Mr. Barry's struggle to revive his reputation and seek a fourth term next year.

The former employee, Charles Lewis, agreed to be interviewed by federal investigators earlier this month after insisting for months that he had no information about whether the mayor had used cocaine. His interviews, which took place Aug. 11 through 18 at Quantico Marine Base, Virginia, were first reported Wednesday night on a local television news program.

After disclosures of Mr. Barry's meetings with Mr. Lewis at the Ramada Inn motel in December, the mayor publicly denied having seen or used drugs during those visits. He testified in January before a federal grand jury that he knew of no drug activity at the motel.

Mr. Lewis's statement raises the possibility that prosecutors will seek perjury charges against the mayor.

Prosecutors have said that they cannot bring perjury charges on the basis of one witness's testimony. A source said that Mr. Lewis had led investigators to witnesses who he said could support parts of his statement, and that some had been interviewed.

Mr. Lewis, who was convicted earlier this year of selling drugs in the Virgin Islands, is the second Barry associate to allege that the mayor used cocaine. The other, Karen K. Johnson, told prosecutors in mid-1987 that she sold cocaine to Mr. Barry 20 to 30 times. Mr. Barry was not charged with any crime.

Sources said prosecutors had not reached any plea agreement with Mr. Lewis, who is scheduled to be tried Sept. 18 in Washington on charges that he possessed and distributed cocaine and lied to a grand jury about his drug activity.

Mr. Lewis's recent statements contradict his previous grand jury testimony and a statement he made to FBI agents March 3.

Stefan Varin/Reuters

Mayor Barry: Struggle for a fourth term.

White Accused of Killing N.Y. Black Surrenders After Police Manhunt

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The white man accused of firing the shot that killed a black teen-ager, setting off a racial furor in New York City, surrendered Thursday to the police in New York state.

The police said Joseph Fama, 18, turned himself in to police in Oneonta, about 175 miles (280 kilometers) northwest of New York City. He had been sought for a week.

Mr. Fama, according to the police, was one of several white youths who attacked Yusuf Hawkins, 16, and three other blacks in the predominantly white Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn on Aug. 23. The police said Mr. Fama is believed to have drawn the gun that killed Mr. Hawkins.

The Hawkins youth and his friends had gone to Bensonhurst to look at a used car that was for sale. The police say they were ambushed by the white youths, some of whom carried baseball bats or golf clubs.

Mr. Fama is the seventh person arrested in the attack. Two of them, including the man alleged to be the leader of the mob, were indicted Wednesday.

The arrest came a day after Mr. Hawkins was mourned by civil rights leaders, politicians and the parents of a black man killed in a 1986 racial attack in the Howard Beach section of Queens.

Miles from Bensonhurst, more than 300 people packed a small Baptist church for the funeral of the Hawkins boy. A thousand people gathered outside, listening to the proceedings over two speakers.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo, Mayor Edward I. Koch, Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward and a Republican mayoral candidate, Rudolph W. Giuliani, were heckled outside the church. None of them spoke at the funeral.

Another mayoral candidate, David N. Dinkins, who was well received by the crowd, said he could understand why tempers might be running high.

"I think one has to understand there has been a young life taken, senselessly, uselessly," Mr. Dinkins, who is black, said after the funeral. "It's not abnormal or extreme for people to have that depth of feeling."

A few Bensonhurst residents also went to the funeral to show their sympathy.

"Racism is wrong, and killing somebody is very evil," said the Reverend Al Barozzi of St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church in Bensonhurst. "That is the thing that we all feel."

Georgia Man's Oral Sex Cost Him 18 Months

The Associated Press

DECATUR, Georgia — A 35-year-old man says he is bitter after spending 18 months in jail for having oral sex with his wife.

James D. Moseley was released from prison under a court order pending an appeal or dismissal of the charges. Sodomy, which includes oral sex, is a felony in Georgia even between consenting married adults.

Bette Roberts, Mr. Moseley's common-law wife, told authorities in February 1988 that he had raped and sodomized her. The couple has since divorced.

Mr. Moseley was acquitted of rape and forcible sodomy. But in testifying in his own defense, he admitted having oral sex with Ms. Roberts. The jury found him guilty of sodomy without aggravation, a lesser charge.

J.H. Steinway, Descendant Of Piano Maker, Dies at 72

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John H. Steinway, 72, great-grandson of the founder of the Steinway & Sons piano company and an executive with the company since 1946, died early Tuesday.

Mr. Steinway, who became ill while vacationing, died at a Plymouth, Massachusetts, hospital. The cause of death was not immediately known. His death leaves just one member of the family — his brother, Henry Z. — still working for the company.

Mr. Steinway was born in Plymouth. His great-grandfather, Henry E. Steinway, left the duchy of Brunswick for the United States in 1853, and founded the piano company.

■ *Other deaths:*

John M. Cotter, 85, who started out as a clerk in a Minnesota hardware store and founded the True Value Hardware chain, of cancer in Evanston, Illinois. Nearly one in four hardware stores in the United States belongs to his firm.

Bob Boatman, 59, director of the syndicated television show "Hee Haw" for 17 years, accidentally shot himself to death with a pistol Monday in Nashville, Tennessee.

Bill Shirley, 68, an actor and Broadway producer who was the voice of Prince Charming in the film "Sleeping Beauty," Sunday from lung cancer in Los Angeles.

Michele Cascella, 96, an Italian painter whose works have been exhibited in much of the world, died Tuesday in Milan. Mr. Cascella, who came from a family of artists, was known for diverse expressive techniques in his oil paintings and lithographs.

NEXT TIME YOU'RE IN SINGAPORE, SLEEP IN THE PARK.

For the business traveller who has to contend with the hustle and bustle that's characteristic of Singapore, it makes sense to find a hotel which offers a tranquil refuge like the Century Park Sheraton, for instance.

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Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
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OPINION

The War Had to Be Won

Fifty years ago this week, Adolf Hitler fabricated a grotesque incident to justify a German attack on Poland. He told his generals: "It doesn't matter whether it is plausible or not. The victor will not be asked by the vanquished whether he told the truth. In starting or making war, it is not right which matters but victory."

He then launched what he crudely called "Operation Canned Goods," which soon exploded into World War II.

On Aug. 31, 1939, Major Alfred Naujocks of the SS hauled 13 Germans out of the concentration camp at Oranienburg. They were drugged, dressed in Polish uniforms and massacred in a feigned attack on the border town of Gleiwitz — the pretext for Hitler to unleash his tanks the next day.

Thus began a conflict that took 50 million lives and spread its devastation across the globe to desert sands, Arctic tundras and Asian jungles.

It is indelibly associated with the bombed hulks at Pearl Harbor, the ovens of Auschwitz and the searing ruins of Hiroshima.

So why call it the "good" war?

Paul Fussell, who was wounded as an American soldier in Europe, offers an astringent dissent. In a new book, "Wartime," he writes, "For the past 50 years the Allied war has been sanitized and romanticized almost beyond recognition by the sentimental, the loony patriotic, the ignorant and the bloodthirsty."

There's truth in this. The nobility of hindsight notwithstanding, the bloody chaos of the battles is often ignored or played down.

As Ernie Pyle, the great American war reporter, wrote to his wife from Sicily: "The war gets so complicated and confused in my mind; on especially sad days it's almost impossible to believe that anything is worth such mass slaughter and misery."

Glossed over as well are realities like the failure to attack the Nazi extermination camps. As told by the scholar David Wyman, Washington rejected a proposal in 1944 to attack Auschwitz because, in the words of an Army colonel, "We are over there to win the war, not to take care of refugees."

And the war for freedom resulted in handing over millions of Eastern Europeans to Communist rule. There is a hard-boiled defense of the Yalta settlement: It was based on battle lines, and gave no more to Stalin than he already controlled.

What is impossible to justify was the Allies' hasty repatriation to Soviet control of two million anti-Soviet exiles and prisoners, including thousands of czarist émigrés.

To America alone fell the burden of deciding whether and how to use a weapon so deadly that it maimed the unborn and blinded those who saw its fireball. Whatever the battlefield justifications for President Harry S. Truman's decision, the mushroom cloud transformed the horror of war.

Nonetheless, the popular judgment was right. World War II was the good war. With the horror also came the heroism of the RAF in the Battle of Britain, the daring of the Doolittle raid on Tokyo, the Allied bravery on the beaches of Normandy. And there were stirring advances behind the lines on both sides, for instance by the cryptographers who cracked the Germans' Enigma code and by the anti-Nazi underground.

What ultimately set World War II apart was the diabolical nature of Nazism. Adversaries always try to demonize each other; no propaganda was needed to vilify Hitler. His ruthlessness was unbridled, as evidenced by his order 50 years ago "to kill without pity or mercy all men, women and children of the Polish race or language." The unnerving truth is that he came close to triumph.

Had he invaded the Soviet Union a month earlier in 1941, his tanks would have escaped autumn mud; Moscow might well have fallen, and Soviet raw materials would have been in Germany's grasp.

The Führer erred again by declaring war on the United States after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, sparing Franklin Roosevelt the need to persuade Americans they faced a common Axis enemy.

True, the Red Army's triumphs gave Stalin a chance to impose Communism in Europe and advance it in Asia. But no nation sustained heavier casualties than the Soviet Union, and without Soviet blood there could have been no victory.

The evil of Stalinism was its betrayal of civilized values; Hitlerism denied their existence. Hitler stands alone in the history of villainy.

Was it a good war? The question implies there was a choice. There was none. World War II had to be fought and had to be won.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Let This Anniversary of War Help Us Unite

(The following letter, excerpted here, was sent Aug. 23 by President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany to President Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland. As a 19-year-old, Mr. Weizsäcker participated in Hitler's invasion of Poland; his older brother Heinrich was killed early in the invasion.)

By Richard von Weizsäcker

BONN — Fifty years ago, on Sept. 1, 1939, the German attack on Poland unleashed the Second World War. That war convulsed Europe and led to untold human suffering.

It affected the destiny of the Poles and Germans in particular. Both nations commemorate that day with deep emotion. We are divided by the most painful memories. But the people also have the deepest sympathy for one another across all frontiers. Today we have both the duty and the opportunity to look into a future that will unite us.

Poland became the first victim of a war provoked by the National Socialist leadership. Neither the tensions that existed between Germany and Poland nor the cynical Hitler-Stalin pact can exonerate it from blame for starting the war. It alone launched the attack, showing utter contempt for humanity, international law and the need for reconciliation.

Countless are the victims and indescribable is the suffering which the people of your country had to bear during and after the war. Nearly every family was affected, including your own. Was any city devastated to such a terrible extent as Warsaw during the uprising of 1944?

Who could ever forget the fate that befell Jews from Poland and the whole of Europe in Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Sobibor and elsewhere in your country at the hands of Germans? Unprecedented are the consequences of war and war crimes which the whole Polish nation have had to bear.

But we Germans too have deep scars from the war. We saw injustice and suffering recoil on our own people in whose name those crimes had been committed. The grave losses of human life, the destruction of Dresden and many other cities, were followed by the expulsion of millions of Germans from their native regions and, with the division of Europe, by the division of our nation and capital.

We inflicted terrible wounds on one another and the scars are still hurting. Bitterness and alienation were the result. They left behind feelings of hostility and vengeance. The atmosphere was further poisoned by the confrontation of political systems in Europe during the Cold War.

But in your country as in ours people have the same emotions and needs. They are looking for peace. That is why it is necessary to find the way out of the guilt and misfortune into a future of mutual trust.

Many personal contacts have developed. Private hospitality and links based on mutual trust between towns and cities testify to a fundamental common feeling and a clear awareness of our common responsibility for peace, for the freedom and the rights of the individual.

In performing our political tasks we had to take account of — and we respect — the fact that for Germany as a whole there has still been no postwar settlement. The victorious powers reserved the right to make such a settlement to themselves. But the Federal Republic of Germany and the Polish People's Republic have pledged their word to each other. This was done by means of the Warsaw Treaty of Dec. 7, 1970.

My country has given a binding promise that it will neither now nor in the future make any territorial claims on Poland. That is the view of the overwhelming majority of Germans, old and young. On the basis of these agreements and through our mutual contributions to the Final Act of Helsinki, we must fulfill the hopes which Europe pins on the Poles and Germans in particular.

We Germans are well aware of the extraordinary significance of the developments currently taking place in Poland, and of the need for political reform coupled with economic stability. We want Poland to be economically strong as well and thus be able to participate in and contribute to the Continent's favorable development.

That is why we seek intensive, broad-ranging political, economic and cultural cooperation with Poland.

Europe now has opportunities as never before since the end of the Second World War. It is up to us to make sure they do not pass by.

Fifty years after Sept. 1, 1939, we want the Polish people to know that our reflections on that day embrace the memory of the injustice and suffering inflicted on Poland.

Just as Europe was plunged into a terrible war by the attack on Poland half a century ago, Poles and Germans can today, through reconciliation, play a major part in bringing the whole of Europe nearer a free and peaceful future.

The New York Times.

The Middle East Needs These Partners

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — When Hitler launched his military onslaught on Europe 50 years ago, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, Iraq and Iran were the only independent states in the Middle East, and all were subject to strong outside constraints. The region was a cauldron of conflicts made worse by Nazi attempts to subvert the Allies' position in the Arab world.

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, leading the Arab fight against the Jews in British-administered Palestine, sided openly with Hitler after his expulsion from the country. In a meeting with Hitler in 1942 he pledged the loyal collaboration of the Arabs with the Third Reich and urged the German leader to eliminate the Jews and prevent their taking refuge in the Middle East.

Five years later, Hitler's Reich lay in ruins. Fifty million people, including six million Jews, were dead.

In the coming years, decolonization gained momentum. Within two decades nearly 100 countries had attained statehood. India and Pakistan led the march; Israel's war of independence was next, followed by the emergence of many Arab sovereignties in Asia and Africa.

But the Middle East remains one of the world's most unstable zones. In all the Arab-Israeli wars the two superpowers joined forces to halt the fighting only when it appeared that one side was on the point of defeating the other. The cease-fire injunctions they imposed by Security Council fiat lasted in most cases so long as the warring sides needed to prepare for the next round of fighting.

Time and again the United States launched initiatives, but the only one that succeeded was President Carter's effort at Camp David.

It worked because Egypt and Israel were persuaded to compromise, while the United States took upon itself economic, financial and security commitments to solidify the peace treaty. The Soviet Union disqualified itself as a participant because it had nothing to offer except a pro-Arab stance.

The Israel-Arab conflict is now swaying between hope and despair. The Palestinian uprising has positioned the parties at a crossroads. While the superpowers may not be able to move the two sides toward peace, they can act together to bar their march toward war.

Washington and Moscow should commit themselves to a policy of pre-emptive diplomacy. They should demand an end to organized violence and acts of suppression in the Israeli-occupied territories and declare unequivocally that they will not tolerate a new war.

The termination of the Arab-Israel conflict would not only be a blessing for the parties involved but a boon for the entire region. Humanity would celebrate it as one of the crowning events of the century.

The writer is a former director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the United Nations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

In Ireland, A Debate On Europe

By William Pfaff

DUBLIN — A struggle has begun inside the European Community over the political direction Europe should take. Is it to go toward neutralism? Or will it become an independent political actor on the international scene? The community's current intervention in Lebanon, under French pressure, is an example of the second course, but many contest it.

The Irish want Europe a neutral power, and for that reason enthusiastically support Austria's entry into the Community. They think that could bring in Sweden and Norway, and even some of the East Europeans. They see the European Community somewhere between East and West. This seems right to them because the Irish political class doesn't much like the United States of recent years.

One of the Reagan administration's unintended legacies is this Irish anti-Americanism. It is not just an elite phenomenon. A people traditionally disposed toward friendship with the United States now look anxiously to the Bush administration for evidence that they should start liking the United States again.

They may not find enough to convince them. Ireland's anti-Americanism is product not only of the Reagan years but of the Irish experience of geographical isolation from world engagements and a traditional policy of neutrality. It is an anti-Americanism led by the Catholic clergy.

The Irish Church is the last great Catholic missionary church. Irish priests, brothers, and nuns are active in most parts of the Third World. The experience of Irish missionaries in Nicaragua and El Salvador has turned them against the United States. Their influence has been decisive in forming the opinion of Church leaders at home, and of the Catholic population in Ireland.

It is a view of the United States as Rambo-like. A controversy of the last few days in Ireland concerns a charge by a former government minister that the United States tried to blackmail the Irish government into canceling its agreement allowing the Soviet airline Aeroflot to use Shannon Airport as a staging point for flights to Cuba and Central America. The United States is supposed to have threatened not to support the Anglo-Irish pact on Northern Ireland if the Irish did not terminate their deal with the U.S.S.R.

This charge is denied by the prime minister of the time, Garret FitzGerald, and by the U.S. chargé d'affaires, Dean Curran. One might also think that an American attempt to impose such a quid pro quo, if it did happen, would be merely an unsurprising, if unappealing, episode in the relations of the two countries.

Yet charge and denial have been front-page stories for several days, and other politicians have produced their examples of "militarism" in the United States during the Reagan years, and of U.S. pressures on Ireland and its neutral foreign policy.

One factor in this, of course, is that anti-Americanism, and foreign policy debate itself, is cost-free in Ireland. It has a Northern Ireland policy, a British policy and a European policy. For the rest of the world, a passing glance, a benediction of peace, good will, the United Nations, economic development and anti-racism serve Ireland well enough.

Ireland doesn't have to do much of anything about the rest of the world. It therefore can afford a high-mindedness. The common discourse even in serious Irish political circles tends to hold that war in the Third World follows from big-power arms sales and superpower rivalries. The assumption is that if we all stopped selling arms and interfering, peace would prevail in Lebanon, Central America, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and elsewhere.

A suggestion that Iranians and Iraqis, the Lebanese factions, right and left in Central America, and others might fight one another with clubs, pikes, hammers, teeth and nails, lacking other weapons, is regarded as eccentric, indeed reactionary.

A kind of political Pelagianism prevails in Ireland. Pelagius was the 5th Century heretic who taught that there was no original sin: that people are naturally loving and peaceful.

This seems odd for a people whose Catholicism until recently was quite the opposite: puritan, repressive. But extremes provoke extreme reactions. The Irish case is a noteworthy example of a debate that, in subtle and extensive ways, is taking place throughout Western Europe today, and which will have a major influence on what the European Community becomes.

International Herald Tribune.
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First Protect the Judges

Colombia's cocaine barons say that they want to negotiate. They offer a deal: if the Colombian government will stop interfering with the drug trade, they will stop bombing public buildings and assassinating public officials.

In a spectacular display of hypocrisy, Fabio Ochoa, the father of three men the United States is trying to extradite on drug charges, says that negotiations with the cocaine traders are the only way out of the "crisis." What crisis? The one that the same cocaine traders have created with bombs.

"Nobody wins a war," Mr. Ochoa argued. He's wrong. One side or the other usually does win, and in this war it had better be the side that is trying to enforce the law.

What the cocaine barons want is a sanctuary — a base where no law prevails but their own. There are precedents. Early in this decade Bolivia was run by a succession of military juntas heavily implicated in the cocaine trade, although they were never organized on anything approaching the scale of the Colombian operators.

Long before that, there was a tradition of piracy throughout the Caribbean. It survived as long as, but only as long as, the pirates had bases where no nation ruled. The high point of Caribbean piracy was in the late 17th century, a time when Spanish power was in steep decline but the British and French navies had not yet developed the capacity to police the islands.

Nothing remotely similar is happening there now. But it is true that the United States has given disproportionate attention to Central America over the past decade, while neglecting the stability of the rest of Latin America. The power of the cocaine dealers in Colombia, and the dimensions of their challenge to the country's government, are a warning to Americans that their interests extend beyond Nicaragua.

President Bush has offered $65 million worth of support for the Colombian military and police, most of it in the form of helicopters, communications equipment and so forth. Another $5 million for protecting judges is on its way, and the Colombian government has now asked the United States to raise that figure substantially. Scattered all over the country, the judges have little protection from the drug rings' threats. Since the drug dealers announced earlier this month that they will retaliate against anyone supporting extradition to the United States, more than 100 Colombian judges have resigned. Curbing the dealers will require, among other things, a judiciary in good working order.

Protecting the judges is an excellent way to invest money in law enforcement.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Costly AIDS Drug

AZT is the only drug approved in the United States for use against AIDS. It is now known that AZT postpones the onset of AIDS in people infected with the virus. Yet there is a huge obstacle to wider use of this life-saving drug — its cost. At $8,000 a year for users, AZT is said to be the most expensive prescription drug in history.

Some 35 percent of AIDS patients have either no health insurance or policies that do not pay for drugs. Many might be unable to afford AZT without the help of a government program that ends next month.

There is another reason to want AZT to cost less. If AZT reduces an individual's infectiousness, as is possible though not yet proved, wide use of the drug might help sharply curb the epidemic. The present high price can only impede such efforts.

Drug companies deserve high profits on new drugs to encourage invention and risk-taking. What makes the cost of AZT hard to swallow is that all the invention and much of the risk was undertaken by the government.

The average cost of bringing a new drug to market is $125 million. The maker of AZT, Burroughs Wellcome Co., refuses to state its costs, but it is hard to believe they reached a fraction of this sum.

AZT was first synthesized in 1964, as a possible anti-cancer agent, by Jerome Horwitz of the Michigan Cancer Foundation.

In 1984, Samuel Broder of the National Cancer Institute encouraged companies to submit possible anti-AIDS drugs for screening by a special test developed in his laboratory. Burroughs Wellcome sent in AZT, a compound it had on its shelves.

Since few other pharmaceutical companies were much interested in AIDS drugs at that time, Burroughs deserves credit for pressing ahead. But to encourage it to take even this chance, the government allowed it to apply for full patent rights, despite the heavy federal contribution.

The government then conducted or supported many of the clinical tests of AZT, and for early production it provided all the thymidine, a critical ingredient.

Burroughs at first justified its astoundingly high price for AZT by noting rival drugs would soon be on the market.

But the rival drugs still have not appeared. Burroughs did reduce the retail price from $10,000 to $8,000 in 1987. And on Thursday it said it was weighing requests to cut the price further.

The company now says the present 40,000 AIDS patients are the only customers it can be sure of. Every epidemiologist expects the toll to rise far higher.

As other promising drugs reach the market, competition will force the price of AZT down. But that may be many months ahead. Burroughs Wellcome is the subsidiary of a British company that is 75 percent owned by a charitable foundation, the Wellcome Trust. Wellcome's trustees are academics, many of them retired, who distribute the revenues for medical research. This is no doubt a worthy cause. But it is a strange kind of charity that cordons off people already suffering from a terrifying disease.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Space: The Mission for Man Is Much Closer to Home

By Bill Green

WASHINGTON — Voyager 2 is heading for the stars after transmitting to Earth a vast treasure of scientific information about the distant planets of our solar system. Simultaneously, another space probe is on its way to Venus to learn why a planet so near and similar in size to Earth suffers extremely high temperatures underneath its veil of sulfur rain. No one is aboard either craft; no one is needed.

During the Apollo moon shots two decades ago, the idea of a man on the moon was deliriously exciting. Today, such "go-man-go" gestures as placing men on the Moon (again) and on Mars should be set aside for more valuable and less costly earth and planetary sciences.

The United States cannot afford manned missions. The National Aeronautic and Space Administration's planned manned space station will cost $30 billion. Manned missions to the Moon and Mars would triple the agency's annual budget, now at $10.6 billion.

When NASA pushes manned space operations, more valuable scientific work tends to take a back seat. Emotionally, the Apollo moon mission may have been a giant step for mankind, but it was not a scientific stepping stone for the space program. Subsequently, the manned shuttle has eaten most of NASA's budget every year since its inception.

NASA claims that, to ensure funding, men in space are needed to excite the public. Really? The Hubble telescope planned for launch in 1990 will see light emitted from stars 15 billion years ago — near the time of the surmised birth of our universe. It will be followed by a series of satellites, including the Cosmic Background Explorer, seeking radiation left from the theorized "Big Bang" creation of the universe. Not too shabby.

Within our galaxy, pictures sent by Voyager 2 have enthralled laymen and scientists. Magellan, heading toward Venus, and the future probe, Galileo, destined for Jupiter, will also teach us without the expense of taking humans along for the ride. Within Earth's orbit, most scientific work planned for the space station could be done on a less expensive platform, only occasionally tended by humans.

There also is valuable work for NASA to do in its Mission to Planet Earth program. That is to be an Earth observation system in space, performing integrated, long-term measurements of such processes as wind movement and ocean temperatures. We know we have an endangered environment; what we need to know is how the air, water and lands function and what the technical problems are.

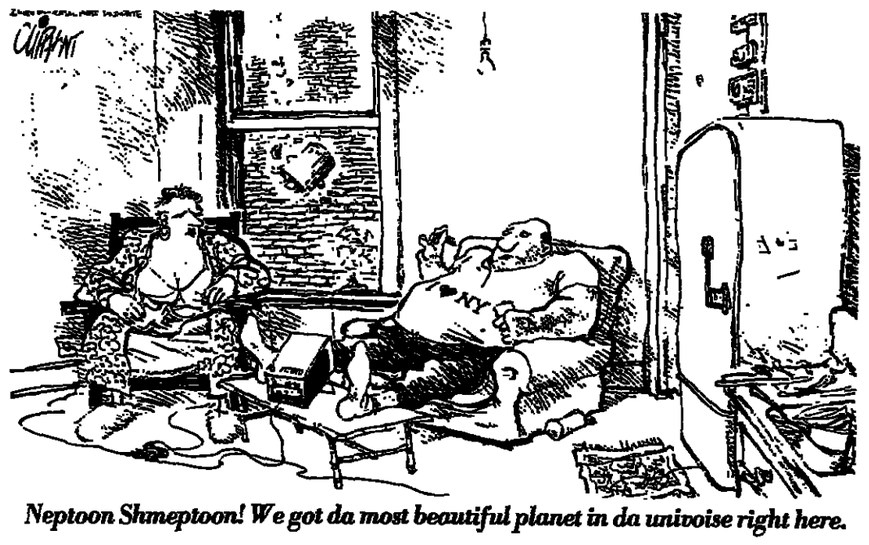
A major Earth science satellite is slated for launching in late 1995. It was paired with the space station as a package of funding, but the consensus of House subcommittee members is to fund the environmental platform even if the budget squeeze restricts the development of the space station.

In addition, NASA's latest budget proposal contains some funding for small, specialized missions to study the chemistry of the stratosphere and mesosphere, helping us learn about the causes of ozone depletion. The subcommittee will propose a tropical rain measuring mission, an important element to understanding global weather systems and assessing the greenhouse effect.

These Earth missions and others projected for the future depend on the support of the full Congress and the White House, and restraint on manned projects. Currently, Congress is split between advocates of science and "go-man-go." I hope the White House does not expect funding for manned flights to other heavenly bodies in the near future and that NASA scales down its $30 billion manned space station until needed science projects are secured.

Meanwhile, with Magellan on its way to Venus to study sulfur rain and great heat, the space agency can help prevent Earth from turning into that sultry planet's environmental twin.

The writer, a Republican of New York, serves on the House appropriations subcommittee, which funds NASA. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Neptoon Shmeptoon! We got da most beautiful planet in da univoise right here.

But Keep Our Ears Tuned to the Skies

By Jean Heidmann

PARIS — The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, or SETI, was born a generation ago out of the far-sighted views of a few pioneers.

The physicists Philip Morrison and Giuseppe Cocconi demonstrated the theoretical feasibility of communicating across interstellar distances by radio waves, the astronomer Frank Drake began the first search, the Soviet radio astronomer Nikolai Kardashev enlarged the scope of the search to a tremendous range of potential civilizations, and Carl Sagan advocated this venture in stirring terms.

Since, SETI has won recognition from institutions such as the national academies of science of the United States and the Soviet Union, the International Astronomical Union, the International Academy of Astronautics, and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush asked for modest funding, and the U.S. space agency's SETI Project Office is nearing completion of a revolutionary super-receiver that can listen to eight million frequencies at once.

If all goes well, on Columbus Day, 1992, the receiver will be switched on exactly 500 years after the discovery of America, opening the cosmic ocean for exploration.

A smaller reconnaissance has been launched by the Planetary Society, Harvard University and the Smithsonian Institution at a radio observatory in Massachusetts. A receiver is destined for a radio telescope of Argentina's Institute of Radio Astronomy, where it can scan the southern skies.

SETI started as an international cooperative endeavor of the two superpowers.

Mr. Kardashev is now in charge of the largest millimetric wave radio telescope, at Samarkand. Last year he proposed an ambitious SETI program for the Soviet Union. In addition to regular patrols covering the entire sky, it would use the Samarkand dish, the large ring-shaped radio telescope in the Caucasus and the future Soviet space radio telescope to search for stray radiation from astroengineering projects of extraterrestrial civilizations. Mr. Kardashev has expressed his desire for international collaboration.

If a signal is detected it should be the property of all mankind.

France also can be a partner in this search. In 1985 I proposed that NASA contribute a copy of its super-receiver to the Paris Observatory's great radio telescope at Nancay, France, for its use on a joint SETI project. The telescope is the second largest in the world for decimetric radio waves, the best for SETI. Since then, close cooperation with my American colleagues has begun to put this proposal on the tracks.

Japanese radio astronomers have proposed special searches for their new radio dish.

And Italian scientists involved in the proposed European space radio telescope have suggested using it for SETI.

Such international collaboration is invaluable.

For example, the sky coverage of the French radio telescope is complementary to the world's largest dish, at Arecibo, Puerto Rico. It is necessary to cross-check a possible alien signal and to maintain continuous coverage as the Earth rotates. The scientists involved in the search for other civilizations feel that if a signal is detected it should be the treasured property of all mankind.

I propose, in the context of the 1992 International Space Year, the creation of a global SETI network. It would serve as the "red phone" for the rapid exchange of technical information among SETI workers.

We radio astronomers acknowledge with pleasure the strong support we have received from the lawyers, academics and government officials who have worked with us in drawing up a Declaration of Extraterrestrial Intelligence.

This declaration, already endorsed by the International Academy of Astronautics and the Institute of Space Law, is intended to ensure the validity of any detection and the ownership of the signal by all humankind.

SETI is like a starship heading outward to discover our vast universe. The main issue is now in the hands of the U.S. Congress, which is reviewing NASA's request for a start in the 1990 fiscal year on a listening program that will involve international participation. The program, endorsed by the White House, involves some tens of millions of dollars over 10 years.

The international community hopes it will be possible for this important search to get under way in this advanced form. We are ready to join in the quest.

The writer, chief astronomer of the Observatory of Paris, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: An 'Artificial' State

PARIS — The *Herald* says in an editorial: "Switzerland is a very peculiar country. To begin with, it is a purely artificial nation. Certain French, German and Italian communities, living in a mountainous region where no one else cares to live, have formed a political Confederation and call themselves the Swiss nation. They have preserved their independence, for the reason that the country is not worth the cost of conquest."

1914: The War Reports

PARIS — The French Ministry of War yesterday [Aug. 30] issued a detailed account of the military operations of the past several days, which, while showing the position of the armies relatively unchanged, records noteworthy French successes in Lorraine and in the center. • Everything points to extremely heavy losses sustained by the German troops in their attempt to reach the French second line, but except for the extreme right wing of the army they have met with no success. • It is officially announced that the loss of the British army in France has been more than doubly made up by the forwarding of fresh troops.

1939: Poland Mobilizes

WARSAW — German aggression on the frontiers and provocations in Danzig, as well as the occupation of Slovakia, were cited on the Polish radio today [Aug. 31] as the reason for calling up its reserves. "Poland is ready to settle any conflict by peaceful methods," the broadcast added. "It is ready for conciliation, as President Moscicki made clear in his telegram to President Roosevelt, but it is the duty of the government to assure the people's security." With the calling of all reservists under 40 yesterday Poland will soon have more than two and a half million men under arms, who will be increased to four million with complete mobilization.

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Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Tlx: RS56928
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175
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OPINION

Will We Now Step Forward In the War Against Racism?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — America has many problems, but one is entrenched in our culture, our history.

It has defied what we thought were solutions. It is growing worse, eating away at the social fabric. It cries out for leadership. But there is no leadership.

The problem is racism: contempt for others because they have dark skins.

Anyone who thought this country had outgrown at least the rawest forms of racism should have been shocked out of

Our leaders need to show that they still care.

that Panglossian vision by the events of these last few days in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn, New York.

Four black teen-agers walking there one evening were attacked by as many as 30 young white men. One of the blacks, 16-year-old Yusef Hawkins, was shot to death. The white gang apparently believed, wrongly, that one of the blacks was dating a white girl from Bensonhurst.

Many residents in Bensonhurst reacted angrily, with unconcealed racism, to criticism of the murder. They blamed the press for calling attention to it. They shouted racial epithets and obscenities at a small group of blacks and whites who marched through the neighborhood to protest the killing.

It happened in Bensonhurst. But it was not a local event, any more than it was a mere local happening 26 years ago when Police Chief Bull Connor of Birmingham, Alabama, set police dogs on blacks demonstrating for the right to eat at lunch counters and be treated decently in department stores.

New York City has had repeated incidents of racial violence in recent years. But it is not unique to New York. The Ku Klux Klan and anti-black skinheads and other such groups are active around the country. Specialists report that young white people are increasingly prejudiced against blacks and ready to turn to violence — as in Bensonhurst.

Racism is not limited to whites in this country. Blacks have their hatreds, too. But today, as through American history, the telling forms of discrimination and violence are against the black minority.

Why has racial hatred grown worse among white Americans?

The reasons are no doubt complex. But prominent among them is the message that we have been getting lately from the institutions that instruct us: the lesson that we need not worry anymore about discrimination against blacks.

The Reagan administration worked zealously to undo affirmative action programs. The white majority should do no more, it argued, to help blacks overcome the legacy of slavery and discrimination. The subliminal message was that we need not care about the poverty and misery of the black lower class.

This year the Supreme Court has joined in. In a series of decisions, it reinterpreted old statutes to make them weak or useless on behalf of equal rights.

President George Bush brushed off calls for legislation to correct those decisions. It was as if their message of not caring simply passed him by.

In New York City the vacuum of leadership has been especially painful. The mayor, Edward Koch, has made clear by dozens of actions over the years that he does not care about blacks.

Caring is what matters. And not just for the sake of blacks. If it is not safe for a black teen-ager to walk down a street in this country, it is a sick society for us all.

When hate spilled out in Birmingham in 1963, President John F. Kennedy spoke out with a passion rare for him. In a television address he said: "Are we to say to the world — and much more importantly, to each other — that this is the land of the free, except for the Negroes? That we have no second-class citizens, except Negroes? That we have no caste or class system, no ghettos, no master race, except with respect to Negroes?"

The problem is not so clear now. Instead of one city or one region enforcing segregation, we have a pervasive national picture of discrimination and deprivation — of shattered black families, poverty and, yes, racial contempt.

But passion would still make a difference. Our leaders need only show that they care — that they undersand what racism does to all of us in this country.

The first great study of the racial problem, Gunnar Myrdal's "An American Dilemma," was published in 1944. Terrible as the facts then were, Mr. Myrdal wrote with some hope — because, he said, "Americans are worried" about the problem. "It is on their minds and on their consciences."

Is it still?

The New York Times.

American troops on their way to fight the Colombian drug gangs.

The Blacks in New York Have Had Enough

By Herbert Daughtry

NEW YORK — Who really killed Yusef Hawkins? Who loaded the gun, cocked the trigger finger? The legacy that produces the killings of Yusefs was written centuries before today's killers were born. The contempt for and destruction of African humanity are woven into the fabric of white, Western, Christian civilization and continues to fester in the body of contemporary America.

The teaching of Carl Jung — that we inherit a race consciousness peculiar to our race and a collective unconscious — means that deeply embedded in the very psyche of us all are images and ideas molded by this history.

Our children reflect this history. Humanity wrapped in ebony hue is of less value than white humanity. Therefore, it can be denied basic human and legal rights. It can be brutalized. It can be killed.

In the last 12 years, we have witnessed an escalation of bias-related violence from both the public and private sectors. Incredibly, a cursory check of the record of acts of police violence toward blacks reveals that it exceeds the violent acts of hate groups: Arthur Miller, 1978; Marian Johnson, 1978; Elizabeth Mangum, 1978; Luis Baez, 1979; Peter Funches, 1980; Jay Parker (15 years old), 1980; Michael Stewart, 1986; Eleanor Bumpurs, 1987; Juan Rodriguez, 1988; Nicholas Bartlett, 1988; Yvonne Smallwood, 1988; Stephen Kelly, 1989; Kevin Thorpe, 1989 — just to name a few of the deaths. Although they had committed no crimes, they still died in the hands of the police.

From the hate mobs, we have the death of Willie Turk in 1982, Samuel Spencer in 1986, Michael Griffith in 1986 and Derek Tyrus in 1988. Paul Trotman, struck in the head with a baseball bat on Aug. 16, fights for his life in the Brooklyn hospital where Yusef Hawkins was pronounced dead.

The violence to which blacks have been subjected in New York City surpasses the violence of the Southern cities of my youth. Not all violence has been directed at blacks. There has been violence against Latinos, Jews, Asians, women, gays and lesbians, the homeless, elderly. Blacks have attacked whites.

Most of us are not bigots, but we are guilty of bigotry by not doing what we can to end bigotry. The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said during the struggle against racism in Alabama that "the tragedy of Birmingham is not what bad people did, but that good people did nothing."

In spite of it all, there are signs of hope: the tender concern Elizabeth Galarza expressed for Yusef Hawkins as he lay dying on the sidewalk in front of her home; the thumbs up and victory signs whites gave to those of us who marched in a memorial procession in Bensonhurst; the white youngsters who conversed with me as I walked through their neighborhood. It is imperative, however, that all of us commit ourselves to building a better New York. There are several very simple things that we can do.

Let us accept our responsibility for what this city has become and, starting with ourselves, let us respect all people and invest some time in learning about each other. Then, let us diligently teach our children to respect all people and to appreciate the rich heritage that each nationality brings to New York. Finally, let us get involved in the struggle to shape the future of this city.

New York is a powder keg. African Americans have had enough. We have exercised superlative patience. We have boycotted, marched, demonstrated, begged and prayed. It is incredible that black ministers are still willing to go to the scenes of racial murders and pray. Something has got to give. A change must come. No people can be expected to continue to absorb this kind of pain and not explode.

Malcolm X once said, "It is the ballot or the bullet." If change is not by the ballot, I fear it will be by the bullet.

The writer is minister of The House of the Lord Church in Brooklyn. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Gone Is the Spirit of Yore, Gone That Free Road Map

By Douglas A. Yorke Jr.

NEW YORK — As we rolled westbound about three miles past Worcester, Massachusetts, Eve reached down to open the window. With an explosion of blustering paper, Cape Cod was gone forever. The lower right-hand corner of my 1968 Esso map of New England, creases torn from years of loving abuse, was sucked out instantly. In the rear-view mirror, I saw it skittering along on the edge of the Massachusetts Turnpike.

I loved that map. After tens of thousands of miles and three cars, it had

MEANWHILE

come to be a reliable, comforting, often amusing friend. It had cleared my path through hundreds of small towns and city streets and rescued me from the vortex of many nightmares. Suddenly, a part of me was lost for good.

Road maps are gone. Free road maps, free at every corner gas station, are a thing of the past. Open today's glove compartments and out fall shards of ancient cartography. People hang longingly onto their old maps as they cherish the last remaining vestige of a time when motoring was a purpose unto itself.

Gone, too, are the days when a map was a driver's necessary companion, days when travel meant meandering along, sometimes losing one's way but ending up always the better for it.

Nowadays everything has utility. Auto travel is just a means to reach a destination, a linear humdrum devoid of any real sense of adventure.

There is no great sport in motoring any longer. With the slightest sense of direction, you can cross the Hudson and point your car south and west. If you miss Interstate 80, take 70. If you miss that, turn right at North Carolina and take Route 40. You'll end up in Los Angeles all the same.

In the days of the road map, motoring was a continuous adventure story punctuated by nameless attractions. Travel took you into places, not by them. Each dot on the map meant new possibilities.

When I was a boy, as the family traveled I found special joy at the gas stations we visited. I walked into their offices and stood in awe of of the orderly rows of small parts, supplies, oil cans, candies and sundries for every motoring purpose. And when Dad honked and I ran out the door, I knew the joy would continue for hours as I pored over my handful of free road maps.

There was never anything so special as road maps. They were the definitive encyclopedia for exploring America, with information on historic sites, state birds, radio station frequencies. How could something so great — so ever ready, so "understanding" of the meaning of the open road — be given away free? What a deal! If you lost your map or spilled Coke on it, you just pulled over at the next station and got a fresh one.

The free gas station road map was born in 1914, when cars were little more than a novelty. There was no such thing as numbered highways then. Thanks go to the Gulf Refining Company for initiating what would become so central a part of our culture that no one, in their wildest dreams, would ever think of paying for a map. At least not until the oil embargo. In the mid-'70s, oil companies began phasing out free maps. Now you have to buy them, in stores.

Without fanfare we have closed an era of auto travel, as we used to know and love it. Could it be that everyone now knows where they are going?

Today, when so much of life is limited access, I miss the days of meandering, miss hearing the call of America beckoning me. And I mark the passage of my companion and guide through that adventure. I mourn the road map.

The writer is an investment banker in New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Money-Hungry Marxists

Regarding "Eastern Europe: A Viable Rescue Needs Cold Planning" (Opinion, Aug. 26):

Felix G. Rohatyn's interesting article on the East-West economic conference held in Vienna last June brings into full light some paramount facts, which deserve much more emphasis, regarding the evolution of Marxism-Leninism.

First: No one feels embarrassed, somehow, to shout for help from the West.

Second: Those fellows apparently don't intend to change their structures distorted by collectivist methods.

Third: They hope, which seems incredible, that money — money only — will solve their problems.

What would Marx and Hegel think about this unexpected issue: replacing the dream of an international proletariat with the cult of the golden calf?

JEAN M.C. CHESNEAU.
La Croix-Valmer, France.

Unhumorous Cartoons

As an American who once lived in Hong Kong and who happened to be visiting there June 3, sharing the horror of the Beijing massacre with Hong Kong friends, I have been glad to see that your newspaper has continued printing extensive and thoughtful articles about the situation in China and Hong Kong. And it is my hope that through such work of the media the world will not forget what the Chinese people have suffered and continue to suffer.

However, I was angered and disappointed to see the Doonesbury cartoon *(July 31)* that began: "As tension mounted in the square, fate intervened . . ." With thousands of courageous Chinese dead and more thousands in jails, it is incredible that any cartoonist could justify making money from such a sick joke about that horrific night at Tiananmen Square, or that it should appear in a serious newspaper. It is more than disappointing to think that people laugh at it.

SHERRY MOOREFIELD.
Jacksonville, Florida.

The man who is responsible for Rex Morgan M.D. might spare us by arranging to have his lengthy, infinitely dreary segment bound in several volumes and boxed, like Proust.

RICHARD de COMBRAY.
La Colle-sur-Loup, France.

Focus the Aid for Manila

Regarding "Aid for the Philippines: Stop Promising What You Can't Afford" (Opinion, July 13):

Instead of money just for money's sake, how about a focus on industry and production. Assembly plants, manufacturing plants, engineering and service organizations. After all, isn't the Philippines one of the few centrally located, English speaking Asian countries?

MARIANO V. DEL ROSARIO III.
San Mateo, California.

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Libya and Chad Sign Pact to End Desert Conflict

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — Chad and Libya signed a peace accord Thursday that calls for an end to fighting over a disputed strip of desert that has been the focus of 16 years of bloodshed, diplomats said.

Details of the accord were worked out Aug. 21 to 25 in meetings near Paris, the French Foreign Ministry in Paris confirmed.

The agreement calls for the parties to try to resolve their dispute through a political settlement within a year.

If that fails, they are to take the issue to the International Court of Justice in The Hague to rule on who holds sovereignty over 114,000 square kilometers (44,000 square miles) of desert between the two countries known as the Aozou strip. The region is believed to contain significant deposits of uranium.

The agreement was signed in Algiers by the foreign minister of Chad, Acheik ibn Oumar, and the Libyan foreign minister, Jadallah Azouz Tali.

Also at the signing was the Algerian foreign minister, Boualem Bessaieh, who helped mediate the agreement.

According to the Chadian Embassy in Paris, which issued a copy of the accord, Chad and Libya agreed to the following provisions:

- The withdrawal of all forces from the disputed region, leaving it under the administration of a group of African observers until the court renders its decision.
- The release of all prisoners of war held by both sides.
- The halting of all hostilities.
- The signing of a treaty of friendship.

Chad holds about 2,000 Libyan prisoners. Most of the Chadians held by Libya have been released.

The accord was signed one day before Libya celebrates the 20th anniversary of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's rule.

Colonel Gadhafi claimed the disputed land in 1973 under an unratified 1941 treaty between Italy, then colonial ruler of Libya, and France, which then ruled Chad.

The dispute widened and by 1984, the U.S. State Department estimated that 3,000 Libyan soldiers occupied northern Chad.

In August 1987, President Hissène Habré of Chad launched a successful offensive to recapture northern Chad, but failed to push the Libyans out of the disputed area controlled by Tripoli.

In September 1988, a cease-fire was proclaimed under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity.

A month later, the two countries re-established diplomatic relations and in July the two leaders held a brief meeting in Bamako, Mali, to settle the remaining differences.

France has maintained a small force of 1,500 men in southern Chad since September 1984, although the troops have not been directly involved in the fighting.

A statement by the French Foreign Ministry paid "homage to the wisdom of the leaders of the two countries" and expressed "hope that this accord will allow the consolidation of peace in the region."

President Habré and Colonel Gadhafi, former allies, met for the first time in seven years on July 21 in Mali. The two leaders shook hands, and the organizers of the meeting said that an accord was so close that a signature on a pact was simply a formality.

Ali Mohammed/The Associated Press

Syrian-backed Lebanese militiamen loading a mortar Thursday during an exchange in Beirut between Muslim and Christian militias.

Aoun Vows Beirut Fight 'Until the End'

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Heavy clashes continued in Lebanon on Thursday as the general commanding Christian forces confronting Syrian troops and their Lebanese Muslim allies said he would carry the battle to the very end.

Christian radio stations said Syrian gunners used 240mm mortar shells to pound Beirut's Christian suburbs, including Baabda, where Major General Michel Aoun maintains Christian headquarters in a bunker under the presidential palace.

Mainly Muslim West Beirut shook as General Aoun's troops fired 155 howitzer shells into seven neighborhoods in the vicinity of the dividing Green Line.

Artillery duels had also gone on all Wednesday night, with Syrian-backed Muslim and leftist militiamen activating their radar-equipped field guns against seaports along the Christian coastline north of here. No ships were reported hit.

Police said two persons were killed and 11 wounded in Thursday's gun battles, raising to 6 the number of dead and to 34 those who were injured over 48 hours.

The warring factions were left to fight it out among themselves as the last foreign mediator left the Lebanese capital Thursday.

"We are ready for a battle of steadfastness and liberation until the end," General Aoun said. His words were carried by Christian radios and newspapers but made the statement in an interview with a Jordanian newspaper, Al Rai. He said Syria's 40,000 troops in Lebanon would tire before his 15,000 soldiers.

But it is the Syrians and their supporters who are refusing to accept a cease-fire before General Aoun agrees to the deployment of observers to inspect sea outlets for arms shipments.

"Under no circumstance will a truce be allowed to give the general a respite so he may replenish his arsenals," a commentary by the Syrian state radio said.

François Scheer, director-general of the French Foreign Ministry, left Beirut on Thursday after three days of unproductive talks with Muslim and Christian leaders. He said he would be visiting Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Algeria in an attempt to encourage them to revitalize their efforts on behalf of Lebanon.

A special Soviet envoy, Gennadi Tarasov, had also visited Lebanon and Syria but he, too, was unable to arrange a durable cease-fire.

Warsaw-Bonn Ties: The Burden of War

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — Fifty years after German tanks rolled into Poland at the start of World War II, bitter memories of the war and its aftermath continue to burden relations between the two largest nations in central Europe.

Just two months ago, efforts by West Germany and Poland to cement a reconciliation were set back by disputes that originated with the brutal German occupation of Poland half a century earlier, and with the Poles' treatment of its German ethnic minority following the war.

Bonn and Warsaw were close to reaching a deal under which West Germany would provide substantial economic aid in return for steps by Poland to improve conditions for the German minority, estimated to number as many as 1 million.

Negotiations were stalled, however, when Bonn balked at providing the huge sums to which Warsaw felt entitled in part as a form of reparation for Germany's responsibility for launching the war.

Relations were hurt further when West Germany's conservative finance minister, Theo Waigel, publicly suggested that about a third of present-day Poland — the area where the German minority now lives — technically still belonged to Germany because no formal peace treaty ever has been signed between the two countries.

The dispute led to cancellation of plans for President Richard von Weizsäcker, who marched with the invading troops in 1939, to make a visit of atonement to Warsaw on Friday on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the conflict.

It also stymied efforts by Bonn to provide financial aid to Warsaw to reward it for its dramatic movement toward a pluralist political system. Bonn expects that this month's installation of a Polish government led by the independent trade union Solidarity will make it relatively easy to put the deal back on track this autumn, and enable Chancellor Helmut Kohl to make his first official visit to Warsaw.

But the troubles underlined how difficult it is to overcome a history of hostility and suspicion that still resonates in popular sentiment in both countries.

In West Germany, the recognition of German responsibility for the war has been tempered by resentment over what is viewed as the Poles' maltreatment of the ethnic German minority. According to German estimates, several million ethnic Germans were forced to leave Poland after the war.

A West German official said: "It's still a very difficult situation. There are Poles who still say, don't have anything to do with Germany. And there are Germans who say, they threw us out, they took our belongings, don't give them a single mark."

In an indication of the lingering resentment, Poland's Solidarity-dominated Senate passed a resolution on Wednesday that questioned whether Germany had done enough for Poland to atone for the invasion. While blaming the Soviet Union as well as Germany for starting the war, the Senate was especially critical of the Germans.

"The painful question remains whether the German people measured up to the moral test which the criminal history of the Third Reich brought with it," it said.

It expressed "regret" that the 50th anniversary of the war had not been accompanied by new steps toward reconciliation between Germans and Poles.

A West German television poll, conducted in both West Germany and Poland and made public earlier this month, revealed differing perceptions of the war's legacy. It found that 54 percent of Poles felt that Germany had a historical obligation to aid Poland, while only 36 percent of Germans held the same view. More than two-thirds of Poles, and more than a third of West Germans, believed that their relations remain damaged by the war.

Mr. Waigel's comments about the Polish-German border provided the most sensational recent instance of the grip of the past on the present. He told a meeting of German exiles, most of whom had been born in what is now Poland, that the German Reich continues to exist "within the borders of 1937."

Poland's border with East Germany was moved west to the Oder and Neisse rivers after the war, and Mr. Waigel's statement was viewed as a not-so-subtle appeal to keep alive the dream of German rightists that the territory now belonging to Poland might someday be restored to a reunified Germany.

Rubber Bullets Fired In Apartheid Protest

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The government's confrontation with its anti-apartheid opponents sharpened Thursday as police repelled hundreds of demonstrators with tear gas and rubber bullets in Johannesburg and searched the offices of the country's largest trade union federation.

Up to 5,000 schoolchildren in mixed-race communities around Johannesburg boycotted classes in solidarity with the defiance campaign launched by anti-apartheid groups to coincide with the parliamentary elections scheduled for Sept. 6, in which the black majority plays no part.

The Mass Democratic Movement, a loose alliance of anti-apartheid groups that has emerged to orchestrate the defiance campaign, called for two days of national protest on Sept. 5 and 6, among other actions.

After a meeting at Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu's episcopal residence in Cape Town, some leaders of the campaign issued a statement contending that the civil disobedience had succeeded in exposing the repression and exploitation of apartheid. They accused the police of using agents provocateurs to incite violence at recent demonstrations.

"We call on our people to exercise caution in responding to the actions of small, unknown groups of people who appear at the scenes of demonstrations and begin to provoke violence," the statement said.

Acting President Frederik W. de Klerk, addressing a parade of white recruits at the South African police academy in Pretoria, reported that the authorities has smashed a ring of "terrorists" whom the outlawed African National Congress had infiltrated into the country to disrupt the elections.

Mr. de Klerk said nine guerrillas and 10 collaborators had been arrested and "a big quantity" of limpet mines, hand grenades and Soviet assault rifles seized.

The biggest confrontation developed on the Johannesburg campus of the University of the Witwatersrand when about 200 students and supporters announced the "unbanning" of four student organizations restricted under the current national state of emergency.

Several dozen riot police tried to break up the demonstration by firing tear gas and rubber bullets at the protesters, who ignored orders to disperse and responded by throwing stones and cheering. They ran off only to collect again in a drama that lasted more than four hours.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation reported later that one man was injured and four arrested in the confrontation. Several television journalists were also briefly detained.

Elsewhere in Johannesburg, the police conducted a lengthy search of the home of Jay Naidoo, the general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions. The police then took their search, and Mr. Naidoo, to the trade union federation's offices.

Ten people who tried to protest the raid were arrested, according to the police. A federation spokesman said 13 people were in police custody.

The federation has been in the vanguard of the defiance campaign. It issued a statement Thursday calling the searches "a blatant form of intimidation and disruption of our legitimate activities."

The federation warned that "continued harassment of our leadership and offices could very well plunge this system into chaos with massive repercussions on the economy and our country as a whole." The federation claims a million paid members.

Journalists in Cape Town and Johannesburg set up picket lines to protest the restrictions placed on their work by the state of emergency regulations, which prohibit coverage of unrest and the quoting of restricted people, among other things.

A dozen journalists working for the Argus newspaper were arrested by the police, who were jeered by onlookers. Twenty seven journalists from The Johannesburg Star were watched by the police but not taken into custody.

The police reminded newspapers that the publication of photographs showing unrest was illegal under the emergency regulations. They said "a number of papers" had contravened the regulations.

Chief Rabbi Boycotts Rites in Warsaw

Reuters

WARSAW — Poland began solemn commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the start of World War II on Thursday, but its chief rabbi pulled out of the ceremonies because of a dispute between Jews and the Polish Catholic church.

Rabbi Pinchas Menahem Joskovich's walkout intensified a boycott of the anniversary by Jews angered by the church's refusal to remove a Catholic convent from the former German death camp at Auschwitz.

Rabbi Joskovich demanded that Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, retract a statement on the dispute last weekend that has been denounced as anti-Semitic.

In Gdansk, the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, said the dispute was "a shame and a disgrace" and called for creating an international commission to resolve it peacefully.

On Thursday, Cardinal Glemp paid tribute to Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

He said the Jews "suffered the greatest persecution during the last war in horrible death camps set up by the Nazis."

But he made no reference to the church's rejection of Jewish demands for the removal of a Catholic convent at the former death camp at Auschwitz.

Rabbi Joskovich said the Jewish-Catholic row had set off glimmers of anti-Semitism in Poland. He said he would not attend a three-day prayer for world peace in Warsaw and Auschwitz organized by the Polish church and the Sant'Egidio community, a Rome-based international Catholic group.

The ceremonies, under the title "War Never Again," mark the Sept. 1, 1939, German invasion of Poland that launched the war.

State ceremonies will be held on Friday in Warsaw, and at Westerplatte on the Baltic coast, where the first shots of the war were fired.

Only three foreign Jews out of dozens invited have joined more than 150 representatives of world religions for the prayers. No major Jewish organization is attending.

Ceremonies opened on Thursday with lectures and prayer meetings and a gathering at Warsaw University.

Rabbi Joskovich, who earlier in August agreed to attend, indicated he was outraged by Cardinal Glemp's statements on Saturday. The cardinal implicitly charged Jews with arrogance and intolerance towards Poles in their demands for removal of the Carmelite convent established at Auschwitz in 1984 to pray for the death camp's four million victims.

"I cannot believe Cardinal Glemp thought what he was reported to have said. He must have thought something else," Rabbi Joskovich said.

In his speech, Cardinal Glemp told Jews: "Do not talk to us from the position of a nation raised above all others and do not dictate terms that are impossible to fulfil."

He urged them not to spread anti-Polish feelings.

An Italian bishop at the Warsaw ceremonies responded to a question about his statement by citing a letter last week in which the Polish-born pope, John Paul II, said hostility to Jews was un-Christian.

"I am sure this is in the heart and mind of the primate of Poland but I can't correct him," Monsignor Pietro Rossano, rector of the Pontifical Lateran University in Rome, said.

WAR: *The Day a World Ended*

(Continued from page 1)

brick churches and slender spires whose grace, on sunny days when clouds scud across the nearby Baltic, appear to exorcise the horrors that began here.

Today, Gdansk is the largest port serving Poland's troubled economy. Arched cranes on the harbor skyline mark it as center of a large if limping shipbuilding industry.

On Friday, speeches will be given and wreaths laid out on the windswept tongue of land called by the German name of Westerplatte, where on Sept. 1, 1939, the Schleswig-Holstein, an ancient vessel, lobbed 15-inch shells into the embattled garrison of a Polish ammunition depot. At the brick post office, then Polish-held, that Hitler's brownshirts stormed, desirous of hauling Danzig back into the Reich as a prelude to a full-scale assault on Poland.

The German attacks came in response to what Hitler called an unprovoked attack on a German radio station in Gleiwitz, today Gliwice in Upper Silesia. In fact criminals dressed as Polish soldiers who had been promised a reprieve for collaboration staged the attack, then were killed by German guards.

At Westerplatte, an immense granite monument in the colossal style of Soviet Socialist realism recalls the Poles' courageous stand, while nearby a rusting Soviet tank was set up by a former Communist government to remind Poles of their liberation by the Red Army.

But the T-34 tank in recent years has been moved to a far side near the sea's breakers and out of the gaze of visitors, and a cross has been erected. The Solidarity union, at its birth here in 1980, objected to the absence of a cross in a nation of Catholics, and to the presence of a Soviet tank in land held against its will under Communist domination.

Following Solidarity's crushing under martial law, the cross was quietly removed. But with the union's restoration to legal status last April, it is having a large say in shaping the events to mark the outbreak of war.

Union leaders and Solidarity legislators in Parliament will assemble for a special commemorative service in Gdansk, and on Sept. 17 they will gather near Lublin, in the southeast, to mark the day in 1939 that Soviet forces fell on Poland from the east, completing the dismemberment of the 20-year-old state.

Reflecting Solidarity's role in rethinking Poland's history, shipyard workers at the Pilsudski yards here, named for Poland's legendary prewar leader, Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, prepared a document on the causes of the war that begins, "In September 1939, the newly restored Polish state succumbed to the violence of two of its neighboring powers, Germany and the Soviet Union."

There has always been a gap between what Poles learn from the official Communist historiography in the schools and what they learn of the war on their grandparents' laps.

But the four-page document by the workers also reflected the widening distance in viewing the war between Poles of postwar generations, who now make up the majority of the population, and those who experienced first-hand the horrors of the German occupation and the expulsion by the Soviets.

"It as is as different as heaven and earth," Andrzej Kozlowski, a 30-year-old worker and one of the authors, said. For the older generation, he said, the war was the memory of horrors suffered. For his generation, he added, it was consciousness of the wrong done to Poland.

The West stands accused, four of the workers explained, for failing to assist Poland. Despite intricate alliances, and a valiant effort by the Polish garrison at Westerplatte to hold out, expected Western assistance from France and Britain never arrived. Then, on Sept. 17, Soviet troops entered eastern Poland, completing the annihilation of the state.

Moreover, they agreed the war memory had rendered their parents cautious, while in them tales of the war had been a catalyst for change.

"My parents said after the war they got work and bread and a little bit of housing, and they said that before the war they worked and got nothing, so they said it was not so bad," Andrzej Kozlowski said. "For my part, they said don't get involved. There will be terror, they said, this constant fear, don't get involved."

"But I grew up in an entirely different situation," he went on. "I ended high school in the movement for a free Poland, I got a taste of history from books, I was continuously drawn toward Poland's independence, which I now see is close."

A friend from the yard, Tadeusz Kasperowicz, agreed. "Let me say this, a new generation has grown up," he said. "Lech Walesa was born in 1943, he cannot remember the war at all, only it was this generation that came up and produced the events of 1980. Again this generation was squelched by terror, and eight years had to go by till the strikes of 1988, and again there were new people who were 10, 11 years old when Solidarity was young."

"My parents don't want to talk about it, they went through the Gehenna of the war," he said, "and they say that you have to wait, they don't support the system, but their attitude is that you should wait until better conditions prevail."

Then, talking wistfully of encouraging changes to the east, he went on, "and now in the Soviet Union things are changing, maybe it's a wolf in lamb's clothing, but if we had this in 1980 then maybe the situation would have been different."

If West Germany is not perceived as a threat, it is seen by the younger generation as a moral dilemma. Today, many of the children whose parents were forced by the Germans to place their names on so-called *volkslisten*, designating them as of German origin, are using those same lists to get West German visas.

Moreover, if Soviet visitors are rare, the West Germans have here, amid relaxed Polish travel regulations, in masses.

President Appointed In Panama

The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — The Council of State appointed Comptroller Francisco Rodriguez as president of Panama as it moved Thursday to fill the vacuum created by the cancellation of the presidential election on May 7.

The new government takes over Friday, the day that the term of acting President Manuel Solis Palma expires.

The appointments assure the continuation of General Manuel Antonio Noriega as commander of the military and as the country's de facto leader.

Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Ritter, who resigned Wednesday night, said Mr. Rodriguez was appointed president and that Carlos Ofores was named vice president.

There was no official announcement by the Council of State, which is made up of about 40 people, including cabinet ministers, heads of government agencies and military leaders. The civilian president will be the formal head of the Council of State, which will continue to be controlled by General Noriega.

Mr. Rodriguez, an economist, has been comptroller for seven years.

Panama has been in political crisis since its Electoral Tribunal annulled the results of the May 7 elections amid allegations of widespread fraud. The Catholic Church and many foreign observers said the U.S.-backed opposition won the polls by a 3-to-1 ratio.

Sources said the new government would abolish the National Assembly and replace it with 41 appointed legislators. The sources said the new government would evaluate the country's situation in six months before deciding on the possibility of holding new elections.

Moldavian Voted Official Language

By Frances X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Moldavian republic established Moldavian as its official language despite the complaints of scores of thousands of striking Russian speakers that the law will provoke increased ethnic tension.

The Moldavian Supreme Soviet, the republic's legislature, completed a heated debate by voting majority approval of a law that also included an attempt at compromise, an amendment that Russian be used in interethnic communication.

The practical effects of the language law are far from clear, but the vote represented a major victory for the Moldavian separatist movement as well as a downgrading of the Russian language's status in the republic.

The legislature's action was taken in the face of complaints from such critics as Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, that the separatists were trying "moral terror" against the republic's non-Moldavian-speaking minority.

The Kremlin is being bedeviled by a wave of separatist and nationalist movements among some of the nation's scores of ethnic and linguistic groups.

The most serious have been occurring in the Baltics and in areas such as Moldavia, where entrenched Sovietization has forced the immigration of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Russians.

In the case of Moldavia, the legislature not only de-emphasized Russian but in effect re-established Romanian as the republic's dominant language. For the heart of Moldavia is Bessarabia, where Romanian was the main spoken language, written in Latin script as it is in Romania, until the Soviet Union acquired the region and introduced Cyrillic as the written language.

The new law re-establishes the Latin script in making Moldavian preeminent. It thus deals a blow to the Soviet insistence, in the face of most ethnographers' views, that there is a Moldavian culture distinct from that of neighboring Romania.

■ Russian Strike Widens

A strike by Russian workers in Soviet Moldavia over the new language law spread Thursday, Reuters reported from Moscow.

A strike committee spokesman, Dmitri Kondratovich, said that about 100,000 workers at more than 200 factories and offices had joined a protest against the law.

Mr. Kondratovich said compromise attempts were unlikely to bring a speedy end to the dispute, which has grown since last week.

"The compromise does not satisfy us," Mr. Kondratovich said. "We shall go on with our strikes."

Support for the strikers had poured in from across the country, he added. "We are not alone. Behind us in the end stands Moscow. And we hope the rest of the country will support us."

While labor unrest bubbled in the southwestern republic, Moscow's local Communist Party organization attacked nationalist extremism in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in what appeared to be part of an organized pressure campaign.

Tass, the official news agency, quoted a Moscow party statement as saying: "Participants of the meeting indignantly noted the aggravation of tensions, which has discredited through fear and deceit all who dissent from an aggressively separatist line."

ITALY: *End of a Dream*

(Continued from page 1)

elli, a journalist who presents a special program on state-run television for immigrants, Mr. Masslo confessed his disillusionment.

"My real problem is that I'd hoped not to experience in Italy what I experienced in South Africa, but it's happening," he said. "I've seen with my own eyes things that shouldn't be happening here in Italy." He added that he would try to return to South Africa if he could because "things aren't working out here."

According to a recent government study, Italy will host 5 million immigrants — roughly 10 percent of the total population — by the end of the century. The scenario has stirred a delicate and emotional debate on possible quotas for foreigners.

"The fact is that for the first time since ancient Rome, Italy must prepare itself for becoming a multiracial society," said Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis. "It may be 20 or 30 years in coming, but we won't escape it. We must confront the issue of quotas, and I intend to do so as soon as possible within the European Community."

Amid the furor that has followed Mr. Masslo's death, some observers have cited the irony of intolerance in a country that until recently was a net exporter of Italians in search of work.

Few who saw the tragicomic 1973 film "Bread and Chocolate" can forget the face of the actor Nino Manfredi, playing a penniless Italian migrant worker in Switzerland, peering out mournfully from the dirty chicken coop he called home.

Now, attention focuses on the squalid camp site, without plumbing or roof, where Mr. Masslo and his companions were attacked with guns, robbed of their savings and left bleeding in the dirt.

"Many times in the past we Italians found ourselves forced to emigrate abroad in search of better opportunities," said a television commentator as he watched Mr. Masslo's funeral today. "Now these Africans find themselves in a similar position, here in Italy."

BOGOTA: *Residents Brace for Cartels' Reprisals*

(Continued from page 1)

recently about the cost of security measures.

"We got an armored, bullet-proof car for my father, and do you know what it cost?" the executive asked. "Seventy thousand dollars for just one car, used."

The executive said that he and other family members sometimes employ guards but rely for the most part on tactics such taking a different route to the office every day and occasionally spending the night away from home.

The cocaine underworld's penetration of Colombian society is so thorough that many Colombians refuse to discuss anything of substance on the telephone. Those who may be targets of the cartels will not choose a restaurant for a dinner date on the phone for fear that gunmen may be waiting.

Among the most threatened are the judges, prosecutors and other justice system officials who are on the front lines against the cartels. Since 1980, about 270 court officials have been slain, a U.S. government source estimated Wednesday.

A U.S. official who briefed American reporters Wednesday morning said he believed "the situation here is a lot calmer and more normal than it is being portrayed in the American press." In fact, the official said, "most of Colombian life is proceeding normally."

But "normally," for Colombia, is something else again. This vast, beautiful nation of high mountain valleys and pristine shores has a history of violence stretching back almost to when Simón Bolívar proclaimed the Republic of Gran Colombia on Dec. 17, 1819.

More recently, from 1948 through 1957 Colombians fought a bloody civil conflict known simply as *La Violencia*, or "The Violence." About 300,000 people were killed in the fighting.

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

☐ Creativity, Theft
☐ Lives of Composers
☐ Arts Guide

CRITICS' CHOICE

VIENNA

Wittgenstein Centennial

■ How to embody the ideas of the Austrian-born philosopher, architect, engineer, designer, sculptor, teacher and photographer Ludwig Wittgenstein, who died in Cambridge, England, in 1951? The answer, honoring his 100th birthday this year, will fill not only the Secession museum in his native Vienna, but a villa that he built for his sister Margarethe. In the Secession (of which Wittgenstein's industrialist father, Karl, was a major sponsor in 1889) the main hall will be devoted to works of art (from Marcel Duchamp to Cy Twombly) influenced by Wittgenstein's aesthetic principles and selected and arranged by the conceptual artist Joseph Kosuth. Other rooms will bridge Wittgenstein's biography with his many talents. In a basement room is a fraction of an archive of 10,000 photos, documents and letters donated to the Secession by the biographer and editor Michael Nedo. The exhibition will last from Sept. 13 to Oct. 29, with the Secession open Tuesdays through Sundays and the Haus Wittgenstein at Parkgasse 18 (now the Bulgarian Embassy's cultural section) open Mondays through Fridays (and weekends on request). The show goes to the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels Dec. 15-Jan. 28. *(Alan Levy)*

BASEL

Cézanne and the Bathers

■ An exhibition at the Kunstmuseum commemorating the 150th anniversary of Paul Cézanne's birth is devoted to the recurrence of bathers in the artist's work. The show is to be seen exclusively in Basel, Sept. 10 to Dec. 10, and traces the development of the theme in more than 120 paintings, watercolors and drawings from public and private collections in Europe, the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia and the United States. The catalogue, by Mary Louise Krumrine, is in French, German and English.

EUROPEAN TOUR

Saito Kinen and Ozawa

■ In 1984, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Hideo Saito, one of Japan's great musical educators, the Saito Kinen Orchestra was formed on the initiative of Seiji Ozawa and Kazuyoshi Akiyama, composed of musicians who had studied or taught under Professor Saito. Since the orchestra is composed of musicians who are normally engaged in orchestras in Europe, the United States and Japan, it can be united only for a brief period in August and September. It toured Europe in 1986, and it is coming again this year under Ozawa and Akiyuma. The tour opens Sept. 11 at the Konzerthaus in Vienna, followed by concerts at the Alte Oper in Frankfurt (Sept. 12), Munich Philharmonie (Sept. 13), Berlin Philharmonie (Sept. 14) and the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels (Sept. 17). The schedule includes a recording session for Philips in Berlin. The tour repertory includes Schubert's Symphony No. 5, Brahms's Symphony No. 4 and Toru Takemitsu's "November Steps."

LONDON

Looking Back at Warhol

■ "Andy Warhol: A Retrospective," from Sept. 7 to Nov. 5 at the Hayward Gallery, is the focal point of a London tribute to the self-styled "business artist." Among 200 works are the familiar Pop Art versions of Elvis Presley, Marilyn Monroe and Chairman Mao, comic strips and self-portraits. Buttressing the Hayward show: A retrospective of 12 Warhol films begins Sept. 13 at the National Film Theatre, Warhol's commercial art of the '50s is on view at the Serpentine Gallery Sept. 3 to Oct. 1, Warhol self-portraits, 1964-1986, are at the Anthony d'Offay Gallery Sept. 7 to Oct. 10, and photographs of life at Warhol's atelier, The Factory, by Nat Finkelstein, are at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Sept. 6 to Nov. 12. The Hayward show will go to Cologne, Venice and Paris.

TOKYO

Higashiyama Retrospective

■ Kaii Higashiyama, a modern champion of Nihon-ga, or Japanese-style painting, has created a new world in landscapes characterized by clarity of thought and conception as well a convention-breaking use of deep, clear color. Born in 1908, he remains active on big projects, such as a wall painting in Toshodaiji Temple, an ancient Japanese edifice displaying strong Chinese influence. A retrospective of his work, seen earlier this year in Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna, where he studied in the 1930s, is on display at the Takashimaya department store gallery through Sept. 19. *(Kay Itoi)*

BERLIN

39th Berliner Festwochen

■ The Berlin Festival opens Sept. 5 with Claudio Abbado conducting the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and Maurizio Pollini as piano soloist, and continues to Oct. 1 with its usual rich array of music and theater. Carlo Maria Giulini and Kurt Sanderling will also conduct the Philharmonic. The 1981 festival production of Carl Heinrich Graun's "Montezuma" is being revived, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau sings Shostakovich's "Michelangelo Songs" with the Berlin Radio Orchestra under Vladimir Ashkenazy, and is joined by Alfred Brendel for Schubert's "Winterreise" cycle. A retrospective, "25 Years of Video-Sculpture," at the Kongresshalle, has been characterized by the pioneer of video art Nam June Paik as a "disco for intellectuals." The show includes works by more than 40 artists and charts the development of the medium from small video-objects to imposing installations.

GENEVA

'Manon' Opens Season

■ The season of the Grand Théâtre opens Sept. 9 with a new production of Massenet's "Manon" (a co-production with the Opéra de Montpellier in France), staged by Jean-Marie Simon and designed by André Collin, with costumes by Claude Gastine. Armin Jordan conducts the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, and the cast is headed by Catherine Malfitano in the title part, with Gösta Winbergh as des Grieux, Rodney Gilfrey as Lescaut and Jean-Philippe Courtis as the Comte des Grieux. Later performances are scheduled for Sept. 12, 15, 18, 21 and 24.

Roseanne Barr, left, with director Susan Seidelman, plays a vengeance-bent housewife, and Meryl Streep a glamorous novelist.

Seidelman Films Odd Couple of 'She-Devils'

by Jeannie Park

NEW YORK — "This movie is about contrasts," says the director Susan Seidelman, and indeed it's hard to imagine a more contrasting pair of stars. One is tall and sleek; the other is, well, fat. One is refined; the other, outrageous. One trained at Yale; the other, in biker bars. One does accents; the other, wisecracks. One is Streep, the other is Barr.

Meryl Streep and Roseanne Barr — the queen of the movies and the empress of prime time American television — are together, improbably, in Seidelman's new film "She-Devil," shot this summer in New York and scheduled to open in December. In the film, based on the 1983 Fay Weldon novel "The Life and Loves of a She-Devil," Barr plays the dumpy — and dumped on — housewife Ruth, whose husband, Bob, deserts her for the glamorous romance novelist Mary, played by Streep. To avenge this injustice, Ruth transforms herself into a "she-devil," who ruins the lovers and in the process discovers her self-worth.

On a day off from filming, in the SoHo loft she shares with the movie's producer, Jonathan Brett, Seidelman discusses how the unusual — and enviable — cast (which includes Ed Begley Jr. as the philandering Bob, Sylvia Miles as Mary's troublesome mother and Linda Hunt as Ruth's friend) came about.

"Meryl is such a brilliant actress, she could have played Ruth," says Seidelman, but instead she signed on to play Mary. "Then we needed someone who was larger than your usual heroine — in some way larger than life. Roseanne's name kept popping up."

Barr, the star of ABC's phenomenonally successful series "Roseanne," had never acted in a film, but Seidelman decided she would be right. Seidelman has shown a penchant for unorthodox casting, picking the then relatively unknown Madonna for a part in "Desperately Seeking Susan" (1985) and the British actress Emily Lloyd for the part of a Brooklyn teen-ager in "Cookie."

In the case of Madonna, at least, the director's instincts paid off in an unanticipated shower of publicity. Similarly, with the intriguing combination of Streep and Barr, two of Hollywood's brightest lights, the production was hounded by fans begging for autographs, paparazzi stalking the locations and reporters clamoring to visit the set. Even Begley says of the two actresses, "I would work as the [food] services person, do the slate, be the boom man. Anything, to work with them."

What makes the casting even more unusual is that Barr has the serious role, while Streep, as the ultra-feminine, pretentious writer Mary, has the more comedic part. "That's what I like about it," Seidelman says enthusiastically. "I like casting that I haven't seen before. I love working with Meryl in the kind of movie that she doesn't normally do."

During a lunch break on location downtown, Streep says she was interested in the part of Mary because "she's a real glamour puss. And I haven't played a lot of those. It's a real stretch." Draped in silk and pearls, her long blond hair curled around her shoulders, she looks the part. "Mary is everybody's image of a movie star," the actress says. "She's interviewed by 'Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous' and by People magazine. These are the things I should be doing," she says wryly, slamming the table for emphasis.

She says she was drawn to the script partly because of "the issues it deals with. The issues of the woman who is dumped because she is fat and the woman who is picked up because of the way she looks." Society's

Continued on page 8

Art and Labyrinths: A Collector Turns Patron

by Guy Lesser

SANTOMATO, Italy — It stands a little way from the house. The labyrinth. Ideally, you would stumble on it. And, ideally, you would enter it alone. A dark green and white marble labyrinth in a small dark wood. But of course this never happens. Instead, you enter with the others. First or last. Your decision doesn't really matter since of course it isn't really a labyrinth. There are no choices. Only a single narrow path, striped with horizontals each a little less than two feet high — the walls just a little taller than you are, the passage itself just a little wider than you are. The journey, like so many, leads you only to a single narrow end. First left, then right, left and right again; then two rights and a left; then three rights and a left. But of course you cannot know this when you enter. When you enter you think it is a labyrinth. And if you think of its shape mapped out on a chart at all, you think it must be square. But it is no more square than it is a labyrinth, and when you leave (you and the others) and you go to stand on the tall platform, you will see that it is not standing on level ground, but sloping down a slanting hillside, and that it is a perfect triangle of 20 paces to a side, perfectly equilateral.

The piece, "Labyrinth" (1982), by American minimalist artist Robert Morris, is one of the original nine "outdoor projects" of the Villa di Celle, a vast, exceptionally beautiful and no longer quite private estate located about 30 kilometers (18 miles) west of Florence.

Like many great Tuscan estates, Celle is operated as something of a farm, producing its own wine and olive oil. Like some, it has a lovely rambling park with many charmingly naturalistic effects, reflecting a local taste during the 19th century for an English style of landscape architecture. There are paths through glens (run slightly wild), waterfalls and antique-looking bridges leading to a strange, Mayan-style monuments. A placid lake with a small island contains the ruins of a fine Ionic-style temple. Lawns, fountains and formal flower gardens fill a terrace in front of the main part of the villa, which presents an imposing buff-colored facade of shuttered windows and blind window mouldings arranged with elegantly ordered symmetry.

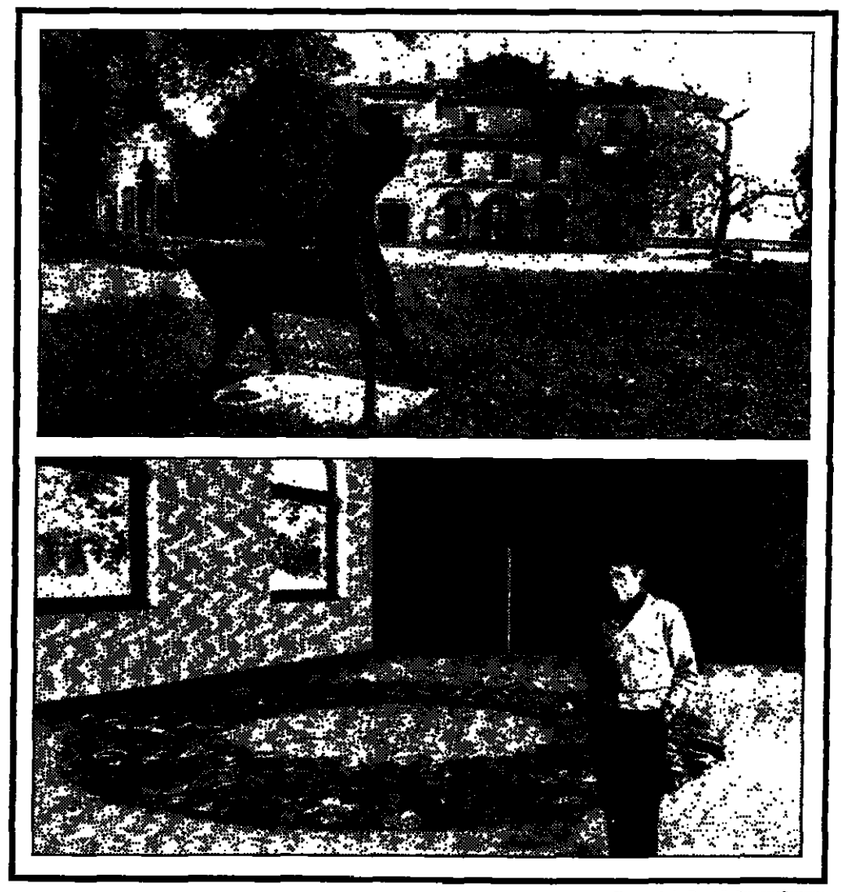
In addition to the more usual range of other buildings (like the chapel, gatekeeper's house and *fattoria*, or farm building) there are a few rather more fanciful structures, including a neo-Gothic pavilion, a new desolate and empty octogon-shaped red brick zoo and a stone farmhouse done up so theatrically in trompe-l'oeil wooden beams it could be the setting for a nativity scene in a Cecil B. De Mille Bible epic. There is even a dilapidated asphalt tennis court.

But none of these things are of more than passing interest to the several thousand visitors who come to see Celle each year, singly or in small groups or occasionally by the coachload from as far away as Japan and the United States (often, but not always, brandishing some sort of invitation or introduction). Their interest is in the rapidly growing collection of contemporary art — arguably the most impressive private effort to build a major international collection of living artists' work in Italy since Peggy Guggenheim — which includes permanent major outdoor works by Richard Serra, Dani Karavan, Anne and Patrick Poirier, Sol Lewitt and 20 other well-known artists, as well as dozens of permanent and temporary indoor installations that are beginning to fill nearly every room of both the villa and its adjacent *fattoria*.

THE man responsible for all this is Giuliano Gori, a businessman whose passionate love of art began taking so highly tangible a hold on both his life and home roughly a decade ago. This, which he refers to as his "great adventure" — meaning his transformation from being a fairly normal acquirer of existing art objects (like Picasso and Magritte oil paintings) to becoming a rather extraordinary, somewhat collaborative patron of contemporary artists — began, he contends, purely by chance, when he visited the Israeli Pavilion of the Venice Biennale in 1976, and met artist Dani Karavan (whose "Environment for Peace" particularly impressed him) and curator Amnon Barzel (who is still remembered for facilitating the filling of a tent that year with a flock of live, artificially colored sheep).

Over the course of the following five years, the three men not only became friends, but together they formulated the twofold focus that has given Celle its distinctive shape as a collection, and that continues to make Gori all but uniquely attractive as a patron. First, it was decided that a select group of internationally renowned artists would be given an opportunity to choose, create and control a permanent environment for (or in some cases as) a large-scale work on the estate. And, second, that a large permanent collection within the country would be created at Celle to preserve the work of the many Italian artists (such as the Arte Povera group) that were deemed of lasting critical

Continued on page 8



Photographs by Donatello Bregoni/Contrasto

Top, the Villa di Celle with, in the foreground, a sculpture by Marino Marini; bottom, art patron Giuliano Gori with "Pyramid Bar Red" by Sol Lewitt.

Canaletto and High Fashion: Doing Good in Venice

SUZY MENKES

A RAINWASHED blue sky has hung over Venice this week, restoring to the city its image of a Canaletto painting. It is a worthy backdrop to the biannual Regatta Week Gala of Save Venice Inc. — the American committee of culture vultures and society notables dedicated to preserving the city.

England's Duke and Duchess of York are guests of honor and the proceeds of Thursday night's ball at the Venetian Palazzo Pisani-Moretta will fund the restoration of the Renaissance church of Santa Maria dei Miracoli.

It needs a miracle to save Venice from the perils lurking in the lagoon. But the city welcomes the mix of high society and art scholars currently in town.

"These are people who love Venice and know it well and have been donating for 20 years," said Marchesa Barbara Berlingieri, a prominent Venetian and vice president of Save Venice Inc. "They are not just here to be chic, they are interested in art and literature. We worked out a program that would take them to places which they couldn't see on their own, to private houses and special places, as well as explaining what is being done actively to close the 'mouth' of Venice and to help restore and save the city."

THIS opening of doors has included a visit to the Marciano Library and discussions of Venice in literature from Byron through Browning and Henry James. The aesthete John Julius Norwich conducted a tour of Renaissance monuments. Music lovers had a concert at the Palladian Teatro Olimpico in Vicenza. Social life embraced an invitation from the Count and Countess Ludovico di Valmarana to see the inside of Palladio's classic villa La Rotonda in Vicenza; and a dinner hosted by the Count and Countess Giannino Marzotto and the Count and Countess Paolo Marzotto at the family villa — a Rococo edifice perched above Vicenza.

The four-day program started on rain-soaked Monday with a treasure hunt that sent the visitors scattering through the city to solve "The Riddles of Venice," contained in a book, specially written for the gala, of cultural rambles through Venice's six districts or *sestieri*. The winners — who receive a Lion of Venice, made as a pavé diamond pin with emerald eyes by Bulgari (one of the event's sponsors) —were Gordon S. Schwarz and his family from Philadelphia.

Rochelle Schwarz put this success down to her daughter, Susan, 23, and her son, Amory, 27, a graduate in art history of both Princeton and the Courtauld Institute in London.

"The clues took us through Venetian architecture and Palladian buildings," said Amory Schwarz. "It brought together my adoration of the place and the great worry that one day it won't be here. Saving Venice must begin now."

All the organizers of the Save Venice Regatta Week, on the U.S. and European sides, are anxious to stress that the ball is a far cry from the extravagant and much-publicized Malcolm Forbes birthday party that recently ruffled society feathers.

"Our emphasis has been on concerts, tours of Palladian monuments and lectures on the history of Venice and the preservation work which we do," said Laurence D. Lovett, president of Save Venice Inc. in

Continued on page 8

WEEKEND

Art and Labyrinths

Continued from page 7

importance at home, but seemed in danger of perishing by virtue of being unfashionable in the international art markets of the time.

Words became actions (and subsequently steel, concrete, pietra serena stone and various other media), recalls Barzel, in 1981, when Gori called him to ask if he'd come to work at Celle as a full-time curator. Within months, 20 artists came from around the world for a conference to discuss projects at Celle. Within the year, the first 10 (Alice Aycock, Dani Karavan, Robert Morris, Dennis Oppenheim, Anne and Patrick Poirier, Ulrich Rückriem, Richard Serra, Mauro Staccioli and George Trakas), began to arrive and work. On June 12, 1982 (less than a year and a half from Gori's call), Celle held its inauguration, when, in addition to the outdoor projects, installations inside the villa by a number of prominent Italian artists (including Nimmo Paladino and Michelangelo Pistoletto) were unveiled as well.

In some ways, especially once one knows of their all-but-overnight creation, it is in the first group of large outdoor works that one seems to find the most magic. For many of the artists involved, explains Barzel, Celle represented not merely a major commission (with perhaps an uncommon measure of artistic freedom), but was also a decisive turning point or a dramatic departure from their prior work. Of the former, he recalls, the Poiriers almost turned Celle down because they "didn't do work in the open," whereas now, he says, they seem to do little else. More exciting perhaps, and of the latter category, is Richard Serra's untitled work in stone, consisting of eight monumental, stubby, rough-hewn pillars laid out on the plane of a steeply descending, grassy hillside. Though well known for his large raw steel barriers (of which "Tilted Arc," 1981, recently dismantled and removed from its Federal Plaza site in New York City amid a storm of combative controversy, is ironically the most famous), Serra's pillars here reveal his unexpected ability to create works for quiet and austerely beautiful serenity. Even Barzel was a bit surprised when Serra first told him what he had in mind, and remembers Serra adding offhandedly, by way of explanation, "Here I'm not *against* anybody."

THE working atmosphere, as Karavan recalls it, was quite unlike any he had known. "It was beautiful — everyone became a family — we lived in a little mountain convent near Pistoia, and had breakfast and dinner together every day." Though the days were long, the schedule short and the pressure great, in one case the family feeling was realized with a gesture of evidently spontaneous literalness, when Alice Aycock and Dennis Oppenheim disappeared for 48 hours and returned married. Conflicts, on the other hand, were remarkably few, though on one occasion, Serra's celebrated curmudgeonliness did emerge, when he was invited to go for a night on the town with fellow downtown New York artist Oppenheim. "Is this why I came to Italy," Serra reportedly asked, "to drink with Dennis?"

As for conflict, situations that might easily have developed into real strife were handled with a generous and courtly deference not usually associated with successful sculptors in one another's company. Karavan, whose project is among Celle's best — a stone line that bisects a grove of trees, enters a bamboo thicket and terminates as a reflection from the edge of a lake — recalls the terrible moment soon after he arrived at Celle when he and Robert Morris discovered they had very similar ideas of what they wanted to do. Morris graciously offered to give way, says Karavan.

Though obviously much about the concept of and work at Celle is new, there is much else — especially in the logic and feel of relations between patron, artist and site — that seems refreshingly old, that gives a sense of what it would have been like to witness Cosimo de' Medici sitting down at table with Donatello and Michelozzo to talk over some permanent, site-specific art installation like a frieze of relief decoration for a newly planned altarpiece or a baptismal font for the cathedral. Specific reference by specific works to the glories of Italian art and architectural history certainly enhance this sense. The marble color scheme of the labyrinth, for example, mimics the most typical of nearby Renaissance churches. So, too, does the works' far-from-contemporary setting. But it is what one infers about the method and manner of Gori himself, very much the cultivated autocrat who is just a little secretive, that really invites the comparison.

INFERENCE it must be, for Gori the man is nothing if not charming reticence. Of course he has other artists in mind for future Celle projects. Enzo Cucchi? one asks, hoping for great stories and vivid details. Christo? Shift to new topic. What is it he likes about his work? one asks, hoping for great stories and vivid details. He loves buying and selling textiles in the international marketplace because it provides such a fascinating window into the fortunes of the moment of each of the world's nations. End of answer. What does his family think of their home being taken over by avant-garde foreigners and invaded by art-mad tourists? They agree the collection should be kept intact and deeded to the nation. Looks at watch. "Even his friends, " says one friend, who asked not to be identified, "refer to him — only half jokingly — as il Misterioso."

All of which brings us back to the Morris labyrinth, and perhaps what is best about piece, place and man — that even after, or especially after, the outline of the basic facts is out, there's a lingering air of another era's almost invisible sense of secrecy. ■

Guy Lesser is a writer who lives in Italy.

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Exploring the Dark Side of Schubert

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — Many people who love music feel it is not only vulgar but pointless to pry into the lives of the great composers. Who cares if Wagner was a deadbeat, that Mozart used foul language, that Beethoven tried to sell scores to different publishers simultaneously, that Chopin loved a woman who dressed like a man and smoked cigars?

The music they left us is all that counts. If it were to be discovered tomorrow that Rossini liked to tie up cats and pull out their whiskers one by one, would the reputation of "The Barber of Seville" be much affected? No. Genuine art seeks to shed itself of its creator, ideally in time achieving anonymity of the sort enjoyed by the authors of the "Iliad" or the Egyptian "Book of the Dead."

That is the view espoused brilliantly by E.M. Forster (in his essay "Anonymity") and implicitly by art-for-art's-sake aestheticians like Walter Pater and Oscar Wilde. Art is an insoluble enigma, an unsolicited gift of the gods mysteriously funneled through its nominal author. Stravinsky expressed that Platonic ideal well when he said, "I am the vessel through which 'Le Sacre' passed."

Such also is the comfortable position that most musical biographers were able to take not long ago. The chronological details and broad outlines of a composer's life were laid out, insofar as they could be determined, but snooping around in the psyche was outside the scholarly pale.

WHEN this attitude began to change is not clear — perhaps it might be dated symbolically from Mahler's one-session analysis by Freud. But no longer does it seem reasonable that a newish biography of Schubert should tiptoe around the probability that the composer was an enthusiastic homosexual or that his sexuality could have had something to do with his feverishly prolific output, his drastic swings of mood and his tragic death of syphilis at age 31.

Yet Charles Osborne's "Schubert and His Vienna," published only three years ago by Knopf, all but ignores the sex issue and even spends a good deal of space dismissing as nasty fictions contemporary accounts of Schubert's heavy drinking. The story of his supposed infatuations with several women is taken at face value, despite evidence that his only intimate friends were male.

Now, however, psychobiography has its foot in the door and is demanding entry. One of the genre's leading practitioners is Maynard Solomon, the scholar who solved, to the satisfaction of many musicologists, the enigma of "Beethoven's Beloved" and subsequently published an authoritative biography of that composer. A while back, he upset some American music scholars by documenting instances in which Charles Ives apparently postdated and otherwise altered his scores to make them seem more prophetic of modern music's directions.

Lately, Solomon has been turning his attention to Schubert, with results that are likely to distress pious Schubertians, both in and out of the scholarly community. Characteristically, his arguments interleave exhaustive historical research with brave but well-founded conjectures about Schubert's inner life.

A crucial document for him is the composer's famous account of a dream in which he rejects his father's invitation to a garden of (presumably heterosexual) pleasures in favor of going his own way. Most biographies describe the dream but merely call it a puzzling allegory whose meaning cannot now be known. Building on the psychoanalytic clues he detected in the dream, however, Solomon presented even more startling findings to the annual meeting of the American Musicological Society.

Now they have appeared under the title "Franz Schubert and the Peacocks of Benvenuto Cellini" in the Spring 1989 issue of 19th Century Music, which probably has not heard the last of the matter. Controversy seems to follow Solomon like a lost puppy.

Any close reader of Schubertiana must already have suspected that the composer had a secret life that kept him outside the bounds of bourgeois society. For much of his career he was intimately associated with a circle of artists in which homosexuality was, if not the norm, at any rate not an exception.

HIS dearest friend, with whom he lived for several long periods until shortly before his death in 1828, was the homosexual and sometime female impersonator Franz von Schober. A brilliant talker and magnetic person who decorated his rooms in Persian style and held court as an Oriental prince, Schober enjoyed expounding on aesthetics and philosophy for a devoted circle of artists and dilettantes. A clearly infatuated Schubert sent him mash notes that seem mawkish even in the context of the 19th century's flowery, sentimental prose style.

As described by some of his friends, Schober was a cult leader who led the young composer into depravity, though Solomon believes it more likely that Schubert's inclinations were already firmly in place when he encountered this seductive personality.

Memoirists paying tribute to Schubert after his death testified that he was the classic "confirmed bachelor," aloof if not actually hostile to women. No intimate letter from him to a woman exists, even to those who attended the famous "Schubertiads" at which he sometimes played waltzes for the dancers.

There exist, however, many tender and loving letters to male friends, all using the intimate "du" form of address. The evidence is so one-sided in favor of his homosexual nature that one can only marvel at the reluctance of older biographers to pay attention to such a potentially crucial force in his creative life.

Again and again, however, people who had known Schubert well mention with disdain and even disgust an ugly and dark side to his personality. Josef Kenner, who had attended seminary and university with him, wrote that his "body, strong as it was, succumbed to the cleavage in his — souls — as I would put it, of which one pressed heavenwards and the other bathed in slime." Others put it less strongly, but the same strain runs through many of the memoirs. Solomon thinks it unlikely that these mourning friends were alluding to any ordinary variety of promiscuity, heterosexual or otherwise — Vienna at the time seems to have been fairly tolerant of extralegal sexual activity. Solomon postulates instead that what they deplored was promiscuity "of an unorthodox character."

What could have caused such a strong reaction from those who recognized his genius and admired him most? Solomon, making one of his typically imaginative leaps, lights on several references in letters to Schubert that refer in richly suggestive ways to various types of birds: flute-playing nightingales, pheasants, hazel hens. Using similar passages from Cellini's famously homoerotic autobiography as a code breaker, he makes a startling suggestion:

"I doubt that even a confession of male homosexuality — in an age when overt dandyism and so-called confirmed bachelorhood abounded — would have been met by such outcries. Rather, what may have impelled some observers of Schubert's behavior to speak of abominations and vile practices was the prospect of sexual relations between a man and a youth, with its connotations of child molestation and its glimpse of a taboo realm of experience." In consort with Schober, the painter Moritz Schwind and others, Schubert may have become a child molester, or in the less elegant police argot of our time, a chicken hawk.

SOLOMON speculates that this compulsive pleasure-seeking hunt for "pheasants" and "peacocks" was tied to Schubert's "drive toward physical extinction, his way of hastening death even while seeking to delay it, of bringing on the shadows by a total immersion in the sensuous moment. If this is true, we may well be witnessing the ultimate sign of the exercise of Schubert's free will — his decision to live and die in his own way, unrestrainedly, proudly, and creatively."

Perhaps, indeed. What we do know for certain is that Schubert found time while pursuing his erotic interests and while slowly dying of the venereal disease that ravaged his circle of friends to compose the greatest body of lyric music known to man, including in his final days the String Quintet in C, the "Schwanengesang" collection, the last three piano sonatas and the final happy outburst that is "The Shepherd on the Rock."

Someday, if the world lasts long enough, they will be anonymous. ■

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'She-Devil'

Continued from page 7

preoccupation with appearances is more pronounced now than 10 years ago, she says. "Look at who's in Congress, who's running the studios. I see more people having plastic surgery. It's too bad."

Her last film, "A Cry in the Dark," in which she portrayed a woman wrongly accused of murdering her baby, "was sort of about that," Streep says. "It was about the truth packaged in an unappealing, unattractive wrapper. A triumph of form over substance."

Working on this comedy — her first since "Heartburn" in 1986 — "has been just a riot," she says. "I just frankly wanted to do a film that didn't cost me 75 pounds of emotional weight." Of Barr, with whom she actually shares only a handful of scenes, Streep says, "She's smart and sassy."

The admiration is mutual. "Meryl is hysterical," Barr says. "She's a great comedienne." Barr adds that she has tried to pick up some tips from the eight-time Oscar nominee. "I asked her some well-chosen questions, although if I had my way, I'd be all over her 24 hours a day, asking, 'What about this? What about that?' "

Barr's conversation is punctuated with bouts of singing, hooting, uncontrollable laughter and obscene jokes. Since her earliest stand-up routines, one of her pet topics has been the shortcomings of men, especially men like Ruth's husband, Bob.

"Our job," she says of women, "is to raise the human race. Men have gotta catch up to us. And they've got about a million years to go."

She took the role in "She-Devil," she says, "because it was a real positive woman's part, not a female impersonator or a drag queen. Ruth is Everywoman."

Although she is irrepressibly funny, she says it is "a fabulous relief" not to play a comic role in the film, "because I've known for a long time that I had more in me than that." ■

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Venice Gala

Continued from page 7

New York. "We hope that the event will raise half a million dollars."

Beatrice Guthrie, the executive director of Save Venice Inc. stressed that the organization's work has been going on since the flood of 1967. "To make people understand Venice, they have to come to Venice," she said. "So many people make the mistake of coming here for just one day and sitting in Harry's Bar. I feel this week has been tremendously successful because we have shown people works of art. The treasure hunt was a game to get people into parts of the city they would never otherwise have seen."

THOSE who watched the arriving boatloads of the Duke and Duchess of York's luggage — 26 pieces, including garment bags, jewel trunks and sports bags containing Scrabble and Trivial Pursuit — realize that this is also meant to be party time, a Grand Canal finale to the summer social season.

The duke and duchess are staying in a penthouse lagoon-view suite (rumored to cost $25,000) at the Cipriani, home to most of the ritzy guests.

"The weather is fabulous, the week is beautifully organized and Venice smells better than it ever has," said Nan Kempner, whose summer has taken in the Forbes birthday bash, a trip to Salzburg with her husband and a turn on Valentino's boat, which she described as being "so pretty and comfortable, it's like being in somebody's villa."

What were society ladies wearing for a ball that requires ducking in and out of boats and floating along the canals?

"I'm choosing between a green chiffon Yves Saint Laurent dress and a one-shoulder Valentino in white crêpe de chine," said Kempner.

"It's between pink Yves Saint Laurent and a dress by Patricia Lester in Fortuny pleats," said Marguerite Littman, over with her husband, Mark, from London.

She praised the organization of the Save Venice week. "It's not just a charity," she said. "Most of the people here are very involved. Venice is cool and refreshing like a Canaletto painting. I've swum every morning. And there are so many things to choose from. It's not like going to summer camp!"

High fashion for summer evenings is chiffon. Amy de Heeren chose Arnold Scaasi's palest green chiffon pleated on the bodice; Joanne Cummings picked Saint Laurent's green mousseline skirt shaded like the depths of the sea; Brooke Haywood was wearing fluid pastel pink chiffon from Joan Vass; Sisi Cahan was in Adolfo purple chiffon with handkerchief points; hot-shot interior designer Peter Merino's wife Jane designed herself a spreading Infanta dress in red and black *changeant* chiffon.

The Save Venice gala may not quite recreate the great days of Venetian society — the de Beistegui Ball, or the Marchesa Casati parading around with a black panther on a leash — but it will prove that high society today has a heart. ■

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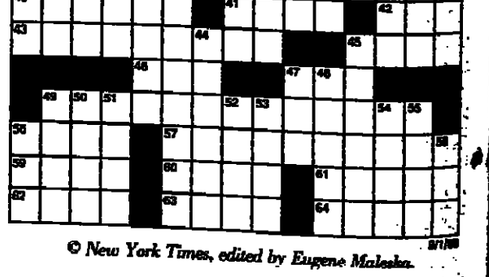
ACROSS
1 Stroke of luck
6 Rotters
10 King toppers
14 Swift
15 "—— Journey to Antarctica": Pyne
16 Speck of dust
17 With sarcasm
19 Comedian King
20 "Ruffles ——," by 43 Across
22 Soap component
23 Chemical suffix
24 Like George Apley
27 Bizarre English singer
33 Pocatello campus
34 But, in Bonn
36 Tex. longhorns
37 First Lady who employed 43 Across as press secretary
40 "Not —— stirring": Shak.
41 Author Raphael Gibbs, to his friends
42 "—— Got a Crush on You"
43 Author Liz from Austin
45 Five breakers
46 Compass point
47 Methuselah, to Enoch
49 Liz's "—— All the Time"
56 Traditional knowledge
57 Sacco and Vanzetti
59 Breakfast cereal
60 Typesetting machine, for short
61 Irish patriot
62 Witticism
63 J.F.K. speedsters
64 Poet Lizette

DOWN
1 Part of a wk.
2 Actor Teeter
3 Follower of here or there
4 Ignite
5 Enlighten
6 Ta-ta, in Turino
7 Civil-rights org.
8 —— Beach, north of Boca Raton
9 "—— Poor Richard": Franklin
10 Oriental nurse
11 Nat or Natalie
12 An anagram for seat
13 Cambodian coin
18 Little one: Suffix
21 See red
24 Pale purple
25 Honshu volcano
26 Architectural style
27 Ger. metropolis
28 Order, in Orléans
29 Wine: Comb. form
30 Varnish ingredient
31 Orchard
32 Feudal slaves
34 Part of AWOL
35 Plants that last two years
38 Slangy assent
39 Where the cookie crumbles
44 Steffi Graf's game
45 Prompt
47 Like Chablis
48 Harrington's "The —— America"
49 Author Vidal
50 Historic periods
51 Scenite's home
52 "Look Homeward, Angel" hero
53 Mills, Smiths or Wrights: Abbr
54 Salinger girl
55 Hwys
56 V.P. aided by 43 Across
58 Sault —— Marie



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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WEEKEND

In Pop, the Sounds of Theft

by Jon Pareles

NEW YORK — The title came from the Troggs, and the guitar riff was snatched from a Van Halen record, but the rapper Tone-Loc gets credit for a rock milestone. His first hit, "Wild Thing," is the second-best-selling single in the history of popular music, after the charity record "We Are the World." With two million singles sold, as well as five million copies of his debut album, Tone-Loc has found that familiarity pays.

"Wild Thing" is only a rock 'n' roll song, but its methodology — direct and indirect swipes from the past — now echoes across the arts, from basement-born rap and high-tech rock to multimillion-dollar films and much-discussed fine art. Nubs and patches of material borrowed through imitation or direct technological means turn up in all sorts of new work — so often, in fact, that it sometimes seems that sophisticated copying has overtaken innovation, that an exhausted culture can only trot out endless retreads.

Of course, the arts have always commented on their past. There are time-honored artistic uses of quotation — as homage, apprenticeship, allusion, parody — and those uses still turn up today. When Sonny Rollins played a rare solo saxophone concert at the Museum of Modern Art in 1985, he quoted dozens, perhaps hundreds of songs from Tin Pan Alley to be-bop, honking some and crooning others, free-associating their musical and nostalgic implications, making them his own.

When the Joker, Vicki Vale and Batman battle atop a belltower in the finale of "Batman," film buffs can chuckle over the resemblance to Alfred Hitchcock's "Vertigo"; everyone else just enjoys the suspense of a well-made sequence.

POPULAR music, too, has its equivalents to what the art world calls "appropriationist" work, lately in recordings by two New York rock bands. Pussy Galore remade the Rolling Stones's album "Exile on Main Street" in even grungier form, and the less legally fortunate Das Damen retitled a version of the Beatles' "Magical Mystery Tour" as "Song for Michael Jackson to Sell" on their 1988 EP "Marshmellow Conspiracy." Lawyers for Jackson, who owns the Lennon-McCartney publishing catalogue, forced Das Damen to take the record off the market.

More broadly, rock songs usually depend on allusions to make their points fast. Anything from a hiccupy vocal to a power chord to a keyboard timbre tells listeners how to place the music, in which genre, with what aspirations. A Dylanesque vocal style says, "Listen to the words"; electronic drums and plinking synthesizers say, "Dance."

Yet especially in music, there has been a qualitative change — creativity and pilferage are growing closer. Music videos ransack both Hollywood imagery and last week's video sensation with equal blatancy; Tone-Loc's "Wild Thing" video is a virtual remake of Robert Palmer's "Addicted to Love" clip, which Palmer himself remade for a second song and for a commercial.

Rap, the commercially dominant pop style, uses old records as its primary musical source. On their new "Paul's Boutique," the Beastie Boys use lines from other people's recordings as punch lines for their own verses, or parrot old lyrics (among them the Band's "Up on Cripple Creek") a long way out of context. And even as it reprocesses the past, some popular music has broken links with tradition, atomizing sources almost beyond recognition and constructing new works out of the remnants and flinders.

In some ways, this is postmodernism in action, jumbling history and juxtaposing things every which way, mixing classics and ephemera, schlock and high art, watching the old order crumble. But even postmodernists enjoy the shock of incongruity, while in the newest sonic abstractions — some of them million-sellers — there's no incongruity left. Sounds have been wrenched so far out of context that there's no history for them to hold on to; the past's legacy becomes vaguely familiar noise from all over.

It sometimes seems that sophisticated copying has overtaken innovation.

Instead of honoring history by choosing allusions for all their accumulated connotations, rap and some avant-garde rock treat the past as a scrap heap of undifferentiated raw material.

T.S. Eliot's crumpled epic, "The Waste Land," announced the breakdown of a culture that would recognize classical allusions — yet the poem can be illuminated by its footnotes. But compiling all the citations behind a song by the rap group Public Enemy or the rock band Bongwater is an exercise in trivia — instead of cultural resonance, the sounds were chosen mostly for their momentary thrills.

The impetus has come from technology — primarily devices, new to the 1980s, called digital samplers. Essentially, they are digital recorders, which turn sounds into strings of numbers and can play back those sounds at the touch of a key or the blip of an electronic impulse. With their built-in computers, samplers can also manipulate those strings of numbers, so that the timbre of, say, a bullet ricocheting or of Charlie Parker playing an E flat can be retuned to any note in (or out of) a scale, or stretched out, or reversed, all to adapt it to a new setting.

With a digital sampler, every sound ever recorded, or recordable, becomes a found object — or, in television language, a soundbite. The sampler makes obvious, and nearly effortless, what musicians have done from the beginning of time — discovered something they wanted to play, then found a way to play it.

Recording technology pointed inevitably toward sampling. Before there were digital samplers, *musique concrète* composers as early as the 1950s abstracted sounds by toying with bits of tape. And for decades, disk jockeys have been choosing favorite instants of sound and juxtaposing them as they pleased; a novelty genre that has been around since the '50s, "flying saucer" singles, uses lines from hit records as answers to mock interview questions.

Toying with bits of records became a sonic art form by the mid-'70s during the disco boom, as disk jockeys stretched percussion breaks and instrumental passages from three-minute singles, and it has been evolving further ever since. Sharp ears, good memories and manual dexterity — musicianly skills — turned disk jockeys like Afrika Bambaataa, Grandmaster Flash and Jellybean Benitez into songwriters and producers. And they were dropping James Brown's screams or George Clinton's horn lines into songs long before anyone had used the word "sampling."

Sampling raises questions that musicians and business people are still thrashing out. A brilliant production effect — a snappy drum sound, an unearthly whoosh — can't be kept a trade secret; once it's sampled, everybody's got it. A musician's trademark sound is also up for grabs, and not through the time-honored method of diligent study of an idol and hard practice (as with all of jazz's John Coltrane imitators) but by turning knobs and pressing buttons.

TO anyone who thinks of record production and instrumental prowess as skills to be studied, with dues to be paid, such easy appropriation seems lazy, almost sinful. In a generation or so, we'll find out whether sampling has interrupted the oral tradition by which partial imitation — the Beatles of Little Richard, Prince of James Brown — creates new styles.

There are also longer samples, or bits borrowed from records, like the Edwin Starr intro that starts Cookie Crew's current single, "Got to Keep On," or the '60s and '70s funk tracks that rappers find (often on compilations made especially for disk jockeys, in a series of albums called "Break Beat") and crunch together. One musician's idea of theft is another's creative recycling, and there's no clear boundary.

The law is no help in differentiating what's what. Two kinds of music copyright are protected by law — composition (a song's words and music, usually as what's reducible to sheet music) and sound recording (the music as recorded on a master tape). But to win a copyright infringement suit, a plaintiff has to prove there is substantial similarity between the original work and the new one — and no court has yet ruled whether one sampled, manipulated note is a substantial enough lift.

In Europe, where copyright protection includes artists' "moral rights" not to have their work changed or mutilated (or, in a recent film case, colorized), the situation may get even murkier. The timbre of a pop recording is a major part of its distinctiveness; dedicated pop listeners can recognize a song in milliseconds, before the copyright melody has begun. Looking ahead, it may take the legal equivalent of a College of Cardinals to decide who owns what when a sampled work is sampled by somebody else. ■

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Filming Spiritual Weapons

by Richard Bernstein

LOS ANGELES — The first thing to know about Pierre Sauvage's documentary film "Weapons of the Spirit," which tells the story of a small village in France where the lives of 5,000 Jews were saved in World War II, is that it is not the work of a dutiful child fulfilling, as the filmmaker put it, "the deepest aspirations of his parents."

Sauvage, now 45, owes his life to the people of the village where his Jewish parents were given refuge during the war. And so, it could naturally be assumed that "Weapons of the Spirit" was a kind of homage carried out by one who was raised on the stories of the heroism that saved him.

But it happens sometimes that parents want to forget, or at least to put behind them, the terrible circumstances that their children wish to remember.

The fact is that Pierre Sauvage was raised until the age of 18 not even knowing that he was a Jew, not aware that he was born in the district hospital near Le Chambon-sur-Lignon because the life of his Polish-born mother was in mortal danger elsewhere in occupied France.

Moreover, when Sauvage decided to make his documentary film on the village that saved him, his parents expressed the wish that he not carry out the project.

He did not obey that wish, and now that "Weapons of the Spirit," after seven years of effort, is complete — it will open in New York on Friday — Sauvage is inclined to see it as a kind of return trip through the labyrinth of identity.

"This was the work of a rebellious child who was re-creating his past and staking out a claim to it," he said in an interview at his home here.

"I was deprived of memory, and that probably generated an almost compulsive need to reconstruct a part of a past that I was not raised with."

The second thing to know about Sauvage's film is that, if his parents opposed it, the villagers who saved his family were far from enthusiastic about it themselves.

Gradually, over time, Le Chambon has emerged in the Western conscience as one of those rare places during the war, where, as the historian Philip Hallie put it, "good was done."

HALLIE wrote a book about the village in 1979 called "Lest Innocent Blood Be Shed," chronicling in particular the role of the village's Protestant minister, André Trocmé, in turning it into a refuge for the persecuted.

Jewish groups in the United States, aware that numerous Jews were hidden by the deeply religious peasants of Le Chambon, furnished with false papers and escorted over the border into nearby Switzerland, have formally honored the village.

But when Sauvage went there in 1982 to begin filming, he found a people disinclined to be turned into heroes.

"They were very reluctant," he said, referring to his efforts to interview the villagers on camera. "They were very wary. They believe that to appear to trumpet your deeds is to devalue them.

"The single most striking fact about these people," he said, "is the way they view what they did as being absolutely natural."

Nonetheless, the reluctant protagonists of Le Chambon and Sauvage himself are joined together in a documentary that now takes its place among the rapidly growing body of materials on the Holocaust.

It is both personal history and history writ large, showing the rescue of the Sauvage family and the efforts of the unpretentious peasants of Le Chambon against the backdrop of the larger catastrophe in France, during which French collaborators with the authorities often outdid themselves to turn over Jews, both French and foreign, to the Nazis.

Although much in the recent Holocaust cinema — in particular "Shoah," Claude Lanzmann's 10-hour epic on the destruction of Europe's Jews — has dwelt on the evil that was done during the war, Sauvage holds before his audience some of the few lights of goodness that flickered in the gloom.

The question that emerges from his film is: Why, when so many in the world were indifferent, did these few villagers in France so naturally and effortlessly rise to the necessity to be good? ■

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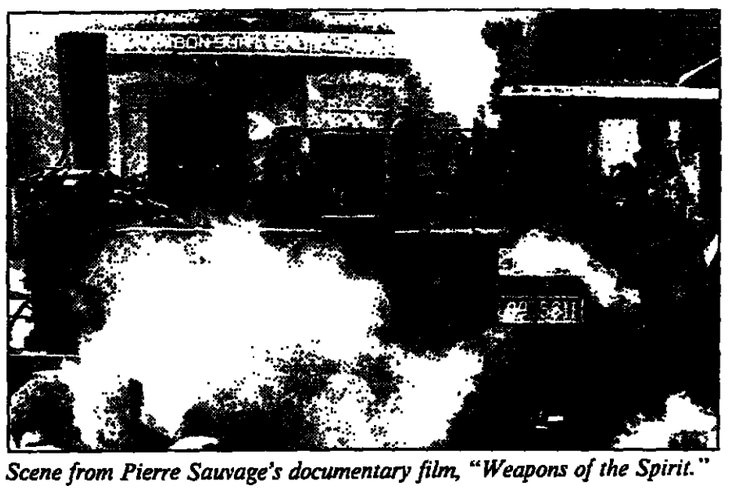
Henri and Emma Héritier, who aided filmmaker's family during the war.



Scene from Pierre Sauvage's documentary film, "Weapons of the Spirit."

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

DENMARK

Humlebaek

Louisiana Museum (tel: 02.19.07.19). Sept. 9-Dec. 3: Treasures of Turkey: among 340 exhibits from Turkish museums are Hittite artifacts, Greek sculptures from Ephesus, Miletus and Pergamun; Roman, Byzantine and Islamic art.

ENGLAND

London

Anthony d'Offay Gallery (tel: 499.41.00). Sept. 6 to Oct. 24: Jackson Pollock, paintings and drawings, 1934-1952.

Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Oct. 1: Through the Looking Glass: Photographic Art in Britain, 1945-1989. 70 artists are represented.
To Sept. 3: Robert Capa: A retrospective of the photojournalist's work, 1932-1954.

British Museum (tel: 580.17.88). To Sept. 10: Shadow of the Guillotine: Britain and the French Revolution.

Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace (tel: 930.48.32). To Nov. 1: Treasures from the Royal Collection: 131 paintings and decorative objects, including works by Raphael, Vermeer, Breughel, Rembrandt and Rubens.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). Sept. 9 to Nov. 19: Gauguin and the School of Pont-Aven: Prints and Paintings.

FRANCE

Chauny

Château de Blérancourt, Museum of Franco-American Friendship (tel: 23.39.60.16). To Sept. 29: Americans and the French Revolution: Includes paintings, prints and memorabilia.

Paris

Fondation Cartier, Jouy-en-Josas (tel: 39.56.46.46). To Nov.: "Nos Annees 80," an overview of French culture of the 1980s. Exhibits includes '80s photojournalism, art, architecture, design, fashion and fads.

Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.00). To Dec. 31: Jacques Lartigue: aviation from 1904 to 1944 is the theme of 100 black-and-white photographs.

Institut du Monde Arabe (40.51.38.38). To Jan. 14, 1990: Egypt-Egypt: pharaonic, Coptic and Islamic art from Egyptian museums, as well as recently discovered artifacts from Luxor are among 25 works on view.

Musée d'Art Moderne de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27). To Sept. 24: Jean Fautrier: a retrospective of the artist's paintings and sculptures.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Sept. 11: Pastel portraits from the Louvre from 1660 to the 1820s, includes works by le Brun, Maurice-Quentin de la Tour, Chardin.

Marseille

Musée Cantini (tel: 91.54.77.75). To Sept. 24: Edward Hopper (1882-1967): a retrospective of paintings, drawings and prints.

St. Paul de Vence

Fondation Maeght (tel: 93.32.81.63). To Oct. 4: "L'Oeuvre Ultime," end-of-career works of 25 painters, including Bonnard, Braque, Chagall, Degas, Klee, Ernst, Kandinsky.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Kongresshalle (tel: 25.489.0). To Sept. 24: "25 Years of Video-Sculpture" includes small and large scale works by 40 artists from Europe, the U.S., Japan and Australia.

Cologne

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). To Oct. 8: "European Baroque Painting From the National Museum, Warsaw," 65 works represent the Dutch, Italian, French, German and Austrian schools.

Dusseldorf

Hetjens-Museum (tel: 899.42.10). To Sept. 24: "Ceramics and the Bauhaus" an overview of ceramics produced in Bauhaus ateliers, with pieces from East and West German collections.

Hildesheim

Roemer-Pelizaeus Museum (tel: 1.59.79). To Nov. 26: "The Mongols, Art and Culture," exhibits from the Ulan Bator museum in Mongolia and from European museums evoke the 3000-year history of the Mongol peoples.

ITALY

Florence

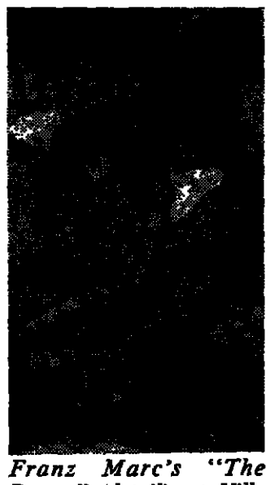
Forte Belvedere (tel: 21.29.31). To Oct. 20: "The Great Sculpture of Black Africa: 156 works from European and American collections.

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Sept. 10: The Surrealists: 900 exhibits including original manuscripts, photographs and works by 130 artists trace the evolution of the Surrealist movement, 1916-1966.

Rome

Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51). To Oct. 2: "From Pop Art Onward" shows 160 works by contemporary American and European artists.



Franz Marc's "The Dream" (detail), at Villa Favorita, Lugano.

Venice

Fondazione Cini (tel: 52.899.00). To Nov. 12: The first major William Hogarth exhibition outside Britain features 32 paintings, 120 drawings and engravings.

Museo Correr (tel: 520.62.88). To Sept. 6: A selection of 45 Impressionist paintings from the Mellon collection of the National Gallery, Washington.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Tokyo National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 214.2561). To Sept. 17: "Art of Showa Period" from the museum's collection.
National Museum of Western Art (tel: 828.5131). To October 1: 70 paintings by Eugene Delacroix and other representatives of early 19th century Romanticism.

NETHERLANDS

Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21). To Sept. 10: Russia and the Netherlands, 1600-1917: Artifacts from Willem Barents' expedition of 1596-97 are among the exhibits charting four centuries of Russian-Dutch relations.
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81). To Sept. 3: French Impressionist and modern master paintings 1850-1950 from the Museu de arte, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 60 works from Manet to Matisse.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh

Scottish National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.84.21). To Oct. 8: "Patrons and Painters, Art in Scotland 1650 to 1760," displays 100 works.
Royal Museum of Scotland To Oct. 1: A selection of 150 photographs, from Fox Talbot to Irving Penn, honoring the 150th anniversary of photography.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva

Musée d'art et d'histoire (tel: 29.00.11). To Sept. 24: Paintings by Velazquez, El Greco and Zurbaran are among 70 works on loan from the Prado and Spanish collections.
Musée Rath (tel: 20.10.77). To Sept. 17: Paintings by Antonio Saura of the last 10 years.

Lausanne

Fondation de L'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01).To Sept. 21: 19th and 20th century French art "from Ingres to Picasso" on loan from the Musée des Beaux Arts, Lyon: 100 paintings and 20 sculptures.

Lugano

Villa Favorita (tel: 521.741). To Oct 29: "German Expressionists from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection" displays 50 works, most by Brocke and Blaue Reiter artists, but includes works by van Gogh, Gauguin, James Ensor and Edvard Munch.

Lucerne

Kunstmuseum (tel: 23.10.25). To Sept. 10: From the Revolution to Perestroika: Soviet art from the Ludwig collection.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78). To Nov. 19: Henry Moore: 60 engravings, 76 drawings and 57 sculptures (12 of them monumental size).

Zurich

Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65). To Oct. 22: A Salvador Dali retrospective featuring 140 drawings, 40 sculptures and Surrealist objects and 140 paintings.

UNITED STATES

New York

American Museum of the Moving Image (tel: 718.784.4520) To Nov. 26: Hot Circuits, A Video Arcade: 47 exhibits illustrate the 18-year history of the video game.
Morgan Library (tel: 685.00.08). Sept. 5 to Nov. 6: The Poetry of Jean Cocteau: Honoring the centennial of Cocteau's birth is a show of autograph manuscripts, original drawings, photographs, books and and other memorabilia. Sept. 5 to Nov. 12: Music manuscripts and letters of Hector Berlioz.
Whitney Museum of American Art, Madison Ave. at 75th Street (tel. 570.36.33). To Nov. 5: Edward Hopper: 65 oil paintings, 35 watercolors and 50 prints and drawings from the museum's collection.

lifestyle

2000

SCENARIOS FOR CHANGE IN EUROPE

A Major New Conference Co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and J. Walter Thompson Europe

ROME, NOVEMBER 2 and 3, 1989

The advancing pace of change in the social, technological, economic and political arenas is creating new daily challenges for the 320 million consumers living in the European Community.

One of the central tasks confronting leaders and managers as they prepare for the 1990's is that of anticipating the implications of these changes on a Pan-European scale.

The International Herald Tribune and J. Walter Thompson Europe have designed a unique two-day conference addressing the key areas of change that will affect all aspects of life as we approach the 21st century.

THE ISSUES

Plenary Sessions will discuss the following:
THE NEW EUROPEANS
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCENARIOS
THE DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION
MANAGING TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE
"EUROPEANISM" vs NATIONAL IDENTITY
THE FUTURE OF THE FAMILY
MEDIA: QUALITY vs QUANTITY?
THE FUTURE OF WORK
A NEW MAP OF EUROPE:
EMERGING SOCIO-CULTURAL TRENDS

THE SEMINARS

The seminars will take up the following topics:
THE GRAYING OF EUROPE
THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION:
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS
INDUSTRY'S RESPONSE
TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE
HEALTH, FITNESS AND NUTRITION
LUXURIES, STATUS AND INDIVIDUALISM
THE ROLE OF WOMEN
PEOPLE AND THEIR MONEY
BIOTECHNOLOGY & MEDICINE:
THE NEXT ADVANCE

THE SPEAKERS

The distinguished group of speakers will include among others:
Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, former President of France
Peter Christoffersen, Chief General Manager, Baltica Holdings A/S Copenhagen
Professor Umberto Colombo, Chairman, ENEA, Rome, Author and Consultant
John Elkington, Director, SustainAbility Ltd., Co-author, "The Green Consumer Guide"
Professor Giampaolo Fabris, Professor of Sociology, University of Trento
Professor Charles Handy, Visiting Professor, London Business School, Writer and Broadcaster
Larry Hassan, Chief Executive Officer, RISC (Int'l Research Institute on Social Change), Paris
Judie Lannon, European Development Director, J. Walter Thompson, London
Professor Gabriele Morello, Professor of Marketing, The Free University, Amsterdam
Dr. Elizabeth Nelson, Chairman, Taylor Nelson, Group Chairman, RISC, London
Christine Ockrent, Deputy Controller, News, Antenne 2, Paris
Dr. Gilbert C. Rapaille, Professor, University of California, Archetype Studies Europe Ltd.
Anthony Sampson, Journalist and International Writer
Otto Schily, Member of Parliament, Green Faction of the Deutsche Bundestag
Bob Tyrrell, Managing Director, The Henley Centre of Forecasting, London
Peter Ustinov, Actor, Producer, Director, Novelist and Playwright

The conference format will include plenary sessions as well as small workshops. Attendance will therefore be strictly limited. For full program details, please send your business card to:
Lifestyle 2000, International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.
Tel.: (44-1) 379 4302. Telex: 262009.
Fax: (44-1) 836 0717.

Thursday's MARKET DIARY

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMR	37726	88¾	85¾	88	—5
UCarb	35622	31½	30¼	31⅛	+1⅜
FirstA	27131	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
GMotr s	25081	49¾	48¾	49¼	+½
Upjohn	24538	40	39⅛	39⅛	—2
Reebok	21601	16⅛	15⅝	16	+1⅛
Chrysir	15631	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	+¾
CocaCE	14852	16¾	15¾	16¾	—¾
Texaco	14075	54⅜	50⅜	50¾	+¾
FordM	13352	54	53⅝	54	+1
ColPict	12575	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	—⅛
BakrHu	12296	22½	21⅛	22½	+1
TJX	12079	20⅛	19⅞	20	+⅛
JohnJn s	11713	52½	51⅝	52⅝	+1
UAL Cp	11484	279	272½	279	—1

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	143,430,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	175,350,000
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,170,000
Amex prev. cons. close	14,610,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	117,755,500
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	121,701,400
NYSE volume up	72,002,300
NYSE volume down	49,319,300
Amex volume up	4,648,800
Amex volume down	5,825,700
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	195.77	194.76	195.27	+0.36
Industrials	234.80	234.02	234.60	+0.43
Transp.	211.86	209.19	209.72	—2.65
Utilities	93.16	92.77	93.16	+0.35
Finance	165.49	165.14	165.49	+0.27

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	313	295
Declined	244	291
Unchanged	290	254
Total Issues	847	840
New Highs	31	23
New Lows	8	11

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	469.33	+1.86	465.88	456.93
Industrials	455.49	+0.85	452.47	444.99
Finance	557.27	+2.11	552.08	539.79
Insurance	538.81	+1.34	533.62	530.41
Utilities	736.29	+0.58	731.15	709.94
Banks	490.36	+1.80	489.95	476.19
Transp.	467.53	+1.52	462.83	453.95

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TexAir	23354	21	18¾	20½	—1⅛
BolyPh	10536	22	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
4AT	8476	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅞
Kirby	4544	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅜
WangB	3459	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	
Telesph	2652	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
Fruitl	2498	15⅛	14⅞	15	
OMI	2220	18	[illegible]	18	+⅛
GiantFd	2187	32	31	31¼	—⅞
EntMkt	2099	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
AtlsCM	1764	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Amdhl	1674	15⅞	15½	15½	—⅛
EchoBy	1619	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
DWG	1290	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
A-lbm sc	1187	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	93.05	—0.07
Utilities	93.40	—0.14
Industrials	92.70	Unch.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	800	795
Declined	675	650
Unchanged	507	537
Total Issues	1982	1982
New Highs	77	104
New Lows	11	14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 30	425,378	734,840	124,391
Aug. 29	320,735	680,734	72,935
Aug. 28	385,064	602,579	9,692
Aug. 25	372,858	632,523	6,517
Aug. 24	457,493	599,862	16,017

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2729.10	2744.68	2717.90	2737.27	+ 9.12
Trans	1508.36	1522.94	1491.64	1509.42	— 20.10
Util	217.18	218.37	215.92	217.30	+ 0.25
Comp	1097.79	1105.43	1090.57	1099.92	— 2.54

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	402.85	401.45	402.85	+0.93
Transp.	332.61	326.18	327.61	—3.46
Utilities	140.67	139.91	140.67	+0.64
Finance	33.27	33.14	33.26	+0.07
SP 500	351.45	350.27	351.45	+0.80
SP 100	327.20	326.02	327.19	+0.49

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,027	1,073
Declined	827	827
Unchanged	n.a.	—
Total Issues	n.a.	—

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
382.23	381.17	382.17	+0.41

Enimont Prices Stock Within Forecast Range

Reuters

MILAN — Stock in Enimont SpA will be offered on the Milan exchange from Sept. 11 to 15 at a price of 1,250 lire to 1,550 lire (89.9 cents to $1.11) per share, the company said Thursday.

The range was in line with expectations. An exact price is to be announced Sept. 10.

Enimont is offering 850 million shares, or 20 percent of its capital, to investors. The remaining 80 percent is to be split between Montesidson SpA and the state engergy company Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

The deal between Montedison and ENI to merge most of their chemical operations into Enimont will create one of the eight biggest such companies in the world.

NYSE Gains on Cautious Buying

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed higher Thursday in subdued trading on the New York Stock Exchange, with cautious buying ahead of Friday's economic data and a sell-off in the airline sector keeping the advance in check.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 1.52 points Wednesday, gained 9.12 to close at 2,737.27.

Among broader market indicators, the New York Stock Exchange composite index edged up 0.36 point to 195.27 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.80 to 351.45. The price of an average share gained 7 cents.

Advances led declines by about a 7-6 margin. Volume totaled only 143.4 million shares, compared with about 174.4 million traded Wednesday.

Stock prices traded within a narrow range for much of the session until a late round of buying activity drove the market higher at the close.

"Most of the trading was limited to stocks tied to special situations," said Ralph Acampora, director of technical research at Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Analysts noted the session was in sharp contrast to Wednesday, when the Dow industrial average swung between an 18-point gain and a 14-point loss due to program trading related to stock-index arbitrage in the futures market.

"There was a lot of sideline sitting ahead of Friday's economic figures," said Newton Zinder, market analyst at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. "There also were no programs to speak of."

Mr. Zinder said trading was subdued before the release on Friday of U.S. employment data for August and a survey of purchasing managers, which will give clues on the state of the economy. The July index of leading economic indicators also is due Friday.

"That's a lot of meat to keep people cautious," he said, citing the potential impact the data could have if the figures do not match expectations.

With Friday's heavyweight economic data on the horizon, traders said news of a hefty 1.7 percent drop in factory orders in July had no impact on trading.

While the broader market posted gains, airline issues succumbed to a heavy sell-off, causing the Dow Jones transportation average, which set record highs in each of the last five sessions, to plunge 20.10 points to 1,509.42.

According to a published report, a top Department of Transporation official said the agency is concerned about the levels of debt and foreign ownership involved in recent industry takeovers and leveraged buyouts and may intervene.

On the NYSE, AMR, the owner of American Airlines, was the most active issue, losing 5 to 88.

Other stocks on the most active list included Union Carbide, up 1⅜ to 31⅛, General Motors up ½ to 49¼ and Upjohn, down 2 to 39⅛.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 31

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	43.60	43.80
ACF Holding	48.40	46.90
Aegon	109.80	108.50
Ahold	131.50	132
Akzo	145	145.60
AMEV	55.80	54.80
A'Dam Rubber	7.20	7.30
Amro Bank	86.70	86.90
Bols	149.60	150
Buhrmann Tett	71.30	70.80
BVG	19	20
Center Parcs	69.50	69.40
CSM	69.50	69.20
DAF	54.70	54.60
DSM	128	128.10
Elsevier	79.80	80.30
Fokker	47	46
Gist-Brocades	33.90	34.20
Heineken	134.20	134.70
Hoogovens	101.70	101.10
Hunter Douglas	111.50	111.20
IHC Caland	28.80	29.30
Inter Mueller	97	98.30
KLM	53.90	53.80
KNP	55.20	55.30
Nat Neder	69.60	69.50
Nedlloyd	88	85.20
NMB Bank	273	277.80
Oce Grinten	308	309
Pakhoed	143.60	143.10
Philips	43.30	42.80
Robeco	112.50	112
Rodamco	161.70	161.30
Rolinco	112.40	111.40
Rorento	62.10	62.10
Royal Dutch	147.10	146
Unilever	162.40	161.90
Van Ommeren	35.80	34.40
VMF Stork	40.90	40.20
VNU	107.50	105.50
Wessanen	84.50	86
Wolters/Kluwer	49.80	50.90

Indice CBS : 192.10
Previous : 191.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	6670	6700
Bekaert	15350	15300
Cockerill	480	487
Cobepa	6290	6260
Delhaize	6350	6350
EBES	4300	4270
GB-Inno-BM	1414	1420
GBL	4850	4850
Gevaert	8800	8850
Hoboken	18900	19000
Intercom	3520	3520
Kredietbank	4550	4470
Petrofina	12500	12625
Royal Belge	5850	5800
Soc Gen Baue	6290	6500
Sofina	13575	13550
Solvay	14075	14200
Tractebel	9780	9760
UCB	13275	12975
Unerg Ps	2510	2540

Current Stock Index : 6490.81
Previous : 6494.96

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	241.30	239.50
Allianz Hldg	2142	2120
Altana Ind	446	440
Asko Dt. Kths	840	850
BASF	297.50	297.50
Bayer	308.10	307
Bay. Hypo bank	404	401
Bay Vereinsbank	393	390.50
BBC	521.50	516
BHF	434	436
BMW	598.50	597
Commerzbank	252	252.80
Continental	312.80	306.30
Daimler-Benz	830	824
Degussa	513	503
Dt Babcock	213	213.50
Deutsche Bank	661.50	657
Dresdner Bank	351.30	351.30
Feldmuehle	455	457
Harpener	464	460
Henkel	572.50	559.50
Hochtief	783	758.80
Hoechst	299	297.40
Hoesch	241.50	238.50
Holzmann	967	934
Horten	279.20	280
Hussel	685	677
Ind Wke Karls	338	328.50
Kali Salz	219	216.50
Karstadt	598	593
Kaufhof	516	512.10
KHD Kloeckner	197	192.30
Kloeckner Werke	158.50	158.50
Krupp Stahl	213.50	212
Linde	797	789
Lufthansa	203.60	203
MAN AG	354	349
Mannesmann	255	251
Metallgesell	467.10	464
Muench Rueck	2605	2610
Nixdorf	350.10	351.50
PKI	568	565.50
Porsche	831	829.50
Preussag	310	304
PWA Papier	326.50	323.30
RWE	345	340.80
Rheinmetall	429	427
Schering	804.50	785
SEL	341	339
Siemens	592	587.50
Thyssen AG	236	235.30
Varta	398	399
Veba	349	347
VEW	194	191.50
Viag	356.50	354.80
Volkswagen	483.30	474
Wella Vz	658	635

Commerzbank Index: 1975.30
Previous : 1966.10
Indice FAZ : 659.70
Previous : 656.70

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	150	147
Enso-Gutzeit	35	35
K.O.P.	57.30	57.50
Kymmene	117	117
Nokia	109	112
Pohjola	268	270

Helsinki (cont.) / Stockmann

	Close	Prev.
Stockmann	255	254
Utd Paper	117	117
Wartsila	382	390

Unitas Index : 771.10
Previous : 772.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	13.80	13.80
Cathay Pacific	8	7.95
Cavendish Int'l	3.25	3.25
Cheung Kong	8.10	8.05
China Light Pwr	11.80	11.90
Dairy Farm Int'l	7	7
Hang Lung Dev	4.57	4.55
Henderson Land	3.05	3.05
HK Air Eng.	19.60	19.50
HK China Gas	16.60	16.40
HK Electric Hogs	7.45	7.45
HK Land Hold.	7.65	7.65
HK Realty Trust	4.62	4.62
HK S'hai Hils	4.72	4.62
HK Telecomm	4.70	4.70
HK Ferry	4.45	4.42
Hutch Whampoa	8.25	8.20
Hysan Dev	1.20	1.22
Jardine Math.	19.80	19.90
Jardin Strat Hdg	11.90	11.50
Kowloon Motor	6.90	6.85
Mandarin Orient	5.20	5.05
Miramar Hotel	5.85	5.85
New World Dev	9.50	9.55
SHK Props	10.70	10.70
Stelux	2.40	2.40
Swire Pac A	14.50	14.50
Tai Cheung Prps	3.90	3.90
TVE	0.93	0.93
Wharf Hold.	7.40	7.30
Wing On Co	7	7
Wingar Ind.	8.50	8.50
World Int'l Hdgs	3.52	3.50

Hang Seng Index : 2508.57
Previous : 2505.40

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1925	1925
Altech	9000	9000
Anglo Amer Corp	10000	10200
Barlows	4600	4600
Blyvoor	1000	1050
Buffels	4600	4600
GFSA	8200	8300
Harmony	1950	1950
Highveld Steel	1990	1985
Kloof	3575	3625
Nedbank Grp Ltd	1010	1000
Rusplat	6750	6865
SA Brews	2710	2750
St Helena	3800	3800
Sasol	1230	1225
Welkom	2260	2275
Western Deep	13800	14200

Composite Stock Index : 2784
Previous : 2886

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.61	5.68
Am Gold	41.87	41.87
Anglo Amer Corp	15.30	15.12
Assoc Brit Foods	3.71	3.88
Asda-MFI Gp	1.38	1.39
Barclays Plc	5.40	5.40
Bass	10.75	10.73
BAT	7.28	7.16
Blue Circle	2.96	2.96
Boc Group	5.37	5.36
Boots	2.96	2.96
Bowater Ind	4.97	4.93
British Aerospace	7.13	6.94
British Airp Auth	3.82	3.82
British Airways	2.10	2.10
British Gas	2.36	2.37
British Petroleum	3.27	3.26
British Steel	1.35	1.35
British Telecom	2.79	2.77
BTR	3.76	3.61
Burmah Oil	6.65	6.59
Cable Wireless	5.77	5.71
Cadbury Schwep	4.11	4.10
Charter Cons	5.69	5.68
Commerc Union	4.13	4.15
Cons Gold Field	14.70	14.90
Coats Viyella	3.86	3.84
Courtaulds	3.86	3.84
Dalgety	4.43	4.43
De Beers	14.37	N.Q.
Dixons	1.67	1.67
Driefontein	10.12	10.25
Fisons	3.62	3.62
Freegold (USD)	8¼	8⅜
Gateway	2.34	2.34
Gen Accid Fire L	10.45	10.37
Gen Electric C	2.60	2.59
GKN	4.61	4.57
Glaxo	15.80	15.72
Grd Metropol Plc	6.37	6.36
Great Univ Stores	16.12	16.13
Guard Roy Ex	3.47	3.49
Guinness Plc	5.52	5.52
Hanson Tr Plc	2.35	2.35
Hawker Siddeley	7.60	7.57
ICI Plc Stk Uts	12.06	12.15
Jaguar Plc	4.16	4.16
Kingfisher	3.79	3.89
Land Sec Plc	6.43	6.42
Legal Gen Grp	3.60	3.60
Lloyds Bank Plc	4.72	4.10
Lonrho Plc	2.85	2.85
Lucas Ind Plc	6.80	6.80
Marks Spencer	2.16	2.15
Maxwell Comm	2.15	2.15
MB Group New	4.07	4.05
Midland Bk Plc	3.65	3.63
Natl Westm Bank	3.61	3.60
Pearson Grp	8.84	8.84
P and O	6.73	6.70
Pilkington	2.61	2.61
Plessey	2.55	2.55
Prudential Corp	2.10	2.10
Racal Electronics	2.29	2.26
Randfontein S	54.50	54.50
Rank Org	9.92	9.92
Reed Intl	9.70	9.70
Reuters	9.92	9.92
Rolls Royce	1.97	1.91
Royal Dutch	42.17	41.93
RTZ Corp	5.55	5.55
Saatchi	3.10	3.10
Sainsbury	2.89	2.91
Sears Holds	1.32	1.32
Shell	4.21	4.27
Sieben	3.80	3.80
STC Plc	3.58	3.55

London (cont.)

	Close	Prev.
Std Chart Bank	5.48	5.57
Storehouse	1.40	1.45
Sun Alliance Ins	3.19	3.26
Tate and Lyle	7.72	7.72
Tesco	2.12	2.12
Thorn Emi	8.60	8.47
TI Group	4.70	4.70
Trafalgar House	3.97	3.94
Trusthse Forte	3.40	3.40
Ultramar	3.38	3.38
Unilever	6.68	6.67
Unit Biscuits	3.78	3.80
Vickers	2.37	2.34
Wellcome	7.13	7.06

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	883	890
Bco. Central	1019	1019
Bco. Santander	867	873
Banesto	1155	1155
CEPSA	524	529
Dragados	483	N.A.
Iberduero	124.75	124.87
Telefonica	210.87	209.75

General Index : 325.18
Previous : 328.73

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5500	5480
Bastogi	425	426
Ciga hotels	5212	5195
CIR	6225	6270
Cred Ital	2930	2950
Eridania	7950	7900
Ferruzzi Fin.	3530	3495
Ferruzzi Agr.	2700	2703
Fiat SPA	12110	11980
Generali	47250	47050
IFI	27700	27400
Italcem	13800	13850
Italgas	2580	3640
Italmobiliare	20000	19900
Mediobca	27150	26950
Montedison	2580	2575
NBA	1900	1880
Olivetti	9350	9490
Pirelli	4000	3975
RAS	33100	32250
Rinascente	7328	7100
Saipem	2730	2800
SIP	3700	3670
SME	4460	4400
Snia	3395	3245
Standa	32890	32000
Stet	5050	5025
Toro Assi Risp	26700	26120

a: x100.
MIB Index: 1237
Previous : 1230

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	850	872
Air Liquide	655	635
Av Dassault	654	662
Bancaire	659	653
BIC	727	720
Bongrain	3205	3190
Bouygues	761	763
BSN-GD	736	742
Carrefour	3568	3570
Cerus	454	435
C.G.E.	471	464
Chargeurs	1219	1171
Club Med	662	647
Dumez	1144	1110
Elf-Aquitaine	512	513
Europe 1	850	860
Gen. Eaux	2160	2132
Hachette	449.80	442.50
Havas	1135	1120
Imetal	359	358.50
Lafarge Coppee	1755	1748
Legrand	3940	3850
Oreal (L')	4641	4600
L.V.M.H.	4490	4490
Matra	373	377
Merlin Gerin	4750	4690
Michelin	181.50	181.50
Moulinex	139	142
Occidentale	925	900
Paribas	509	510
Pernod-Ricard	1450	1429
Perrier	1720	1691
Peugeot	777	757
Printemps (Au)	779	770
Radiotechnique	604	609
Raff. St. Louis	1390	1370
Redoute (La)	4280	4270
Roussel Uclaf	2094	1914
Saint Gobain	710	686
Sanofi	1075	1044
Skis Rossignol	1300	1291
Societ. Generale	522	524
Suez	383	378
Telemecanique	3975	3980
Thomson-CSF	217.10	215.90
Total	500	485.10
Valeo	840	848

Bourse trend index : +0.87%
Previous : +0.34%

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	5.10	5.05
City Dev.	4.44	4.42
DBS	11	10.90
Fraser Neave	9.70	9.45
Genting	6.40	6.15
Harrisons Plant	1.87	1.87
Haw Par	2.98	2.96
Hume	2.97	2.94
Inchcape	3.35	3.45
Keppel	5.30	5.30
KL Kepong	3.40	3.40
Lum Chang	1.48	1.43
Malayan Banking	7.25	7.20
OCBC	9.90	9.85
OUB	4.32	4.32
OUE	7.40	7.50
Sembawang	5.05	5
Shangri-la	8	8.05
Sime Darby	3.32	3.30
SIA	14.10	14.10
S'pore Land	13.10	13
S'pore Press	9.05	9.05

Singapore (cont.)

	Close	Prev.
Sing Steamship	3.30	3.36
Straits Trading	3.90	3.90
UOB	5.70	5.70
United Overseas	2.20	2.18

Straits Times ind. : 1356.01
Previous : 1350.21

Sao Paulo

Aug. 30

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	0.49	0.52
Bradesco	0.08	0.08
Brahma	0.03	0.03
Paranapanema	0.05	0.05
Petrobras	2.42	2.58
Varig	0.76	0.84

Bovespa index: 14935
Previous : 15614

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	245	236
Alfa Laval	795	795
Asea	650	640
Astra -A	366	368
Atlas Copco	293	301
Electrolux B	336	335
Ericsson	811	811
Esselte-A	255	255
Handelsbanken	135	132
Pharmacia-A	190	190
Norsk Hydro	157	159
Saab-Scania	240	240
Sandvik	165	165
SCA-A	147	147
S.E. Banken	113	112
Skandia Int-A	250	250
Skanska	580	580
SKF	166	166
Stora	435	430
Swedish Match B	195	195
Volvo	489	489

Affaersvaerlden : 1319.10
Previous : 1316.80

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.20	5.22
BHP	10.40	10.50
Boral	4.17	4.19
Bougainville	2.35	2.35
Coles Myer	9.20	9.26
Comalco	4.40	4.48
CRA	11.60	11.80
CSR	5.28	5.30
Dunlop	5.16	5.22
Elders IXL	3	3
ICI Australia	6.56	6.74
Magellan	1.98	1.94
MIM	2.63	2.72
Nat Aust Bank	6.34	6.45
News Corp	14.85	17.10
N Broken Hill	3.22	3.18
Poseidon	2.75	2.75
QCT Resources	1.48	1.48
Santos	4.25	4.25
Thomas Nation	3.42	3.02
Western Mining	4.38	4.48
Westpac Banking	5.24	5.24
Woodside	2.89	2.96

All Ordinaries Index : 1763.20
Previous : 1781.10

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	742	745
Asahi Chemical	1200	1210
Asahi Glass	2300	2340
Bank of Tokyo	1790	1780
Bridgestone	1710	1730
Canon	1740	1750
Casio	1370	1410
C.Itoh	997	990
Dai Nippon Print	2400	2370
Daiwa House	2470	2430
Daiwa Securities	2160	2180
Fanuc	7400	6450
Fuji Bank	3610	3600
Fuji Photo	4600	4550
Fujitsu	1540	1530
Hitachi	1550	1550
Hitachi Cable	1230	1210
Honda	1930	1920
Ito Yokado	4670	4400
Japan Air Lines	17600	17000
Kajima	2050	2050
Kansai Power	4540	4570
Kawasaki Steel	840	857
Kirin Brewery	1920	1930
Komatsu	1220	1220
Kubota	1250	1240
Kyocera	5710	5670
Matsu Elec Inds	2350	2340
Matsu Elec Wks	2190	2190
Mitsubishi Bk	3230	3200
Mitsubishi Kasei	1040	1050
Mitsubishi Elec	1070	1090
Mitsubishi Hev	1140	1140
Mitsubishi Corp	1540	1540
Mitsui and Co	1090	1100
Mitsukoshi	2400	2400
Mitsumi	1010	1010
NEC	1880	1860
NGK Insulators	1680	1660
Nikko Securities	1800	1810
Nippon Kogaku	1430	1470
Nippon Oil	1470	1470
Nippon Steel	793	799
Nippon Yusen	1040	1020
Nissan	1500	1500
Nomura Sec	3180	3140
NTT (Fr Suisse)	1760	1800
Olympus Optical	1490	1480
Pioneer	4270	4260
Ricoh	1230	1240
Sanyo Elec	915	913
Sharp	1590	1580
Shimazu	1290	1280
Shinetsu Chem	1750	1750
Sony	8750	8690
Sumitomo Bk	3800	3800
Sumitomo Chem	890	913
Sumi Marine	1470	1460
Sumitomo Metal	762	776
Taisei Corp	1190	1150
Taisho Marine	1250	1230
Takeda Chem	2450	2470
TDK	5690	5700
Teijin	900	900
Tokyo Marine	2020	2110
Tokyo Elec Pw	4290	4280
Toppan Printing	1840	1820
Toray Ind.	999	992
Toshiba	1270	1260
Toyota	2670	2670
Yamaichi Sec	1770	1790

Nikkei 225 : 34431
Previous : 34471
New Index : 2600
Previous : 2607

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	1850	1820
Alusuisse	1355	1340
Bank Leu	3350	3325
Brown Boveri	4975	4950
Ciba Geigy	4025	4000
Credit Suisse	2835	2825
Electrow	3820	3800
Fischer	2060	2040
Interdiscount	4025	4000
Jacob Suchard	7475	7400
Jelmoli	2650	2610
Landis Gyr	1170	1150
Moevenpick	5300	5300
Nestle	8800	8800
Oerlikon-B	1245	1240
Pargesa Hld	1780	1780
Roche Holding B	4150	4100
Sandoz	12425	12400
Schindler	6400	6350
Sulzer	480	478
Surveillance	5250	5200
Swissair	1440	1425
SBC	345	343
Swiss Reinsur	16100	16000
Swiss Volksbank	1820	1810
Union Bank	4050	4025
Winterthur	4950	4900
Zurich Ins	5250	5210

Sec Bee Seisse : 704.10
Previous : 697.70

Toronto

Aug. 31

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5395	Abti Prce	$17⅞	17¾	17¾	
6530	Agnico E	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
163065	Air Canada	$14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
64493	Alt Energy	$20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
3047	Alta Nat	$18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
56800	A Barick	$28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
3600	Atco I f	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
140695	BCE Inc	$42⅛	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
50346	BCED	208	204	204	— 1
56000	BC Gas	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
150316	BP Canada	$18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ½
76800	Bt Bk Nkll	203	190	200	+12
84438	Bank N S	$18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
500	Baton	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
22700	BCE Mobl	$30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
2650	Bramalea	$33½	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
45536	BC Phone	$16⅝	16½	16½	
8440	Brunswk	$12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
121085	CAE	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	
5600	CCL B f	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22455	Compeau	$18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
5651	C Nor West	430	420	420	—10
500	C Packrs	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
181054	CI Bk Com	$30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
28950	CP Forest	$43½	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
424369	CP Ltd	$28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
56292	CTire A f	$24⅛	24	24	— ¼
200	C Util B	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19100	Cantor	$31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
1850	Cara	$19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
250	Celanese	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
5	Celanes 1 p	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
29700	Cineplex	$14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
300	Conwest A	$14	14	14	— ¼
531692	Corona A f	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
1257	Crownx	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2825	Denison A p	485	480	485	+ 5
4552	Denison B f	455	450	455	+ 5
43350	Derlan	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
326	Dicknsn A f	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
68552	Dofasco	$27⅞	27	27⅞	— ⅛
2300	Du Pont A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
183389	Dylex A f	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
57200	Enfield	$8½	8¼	8⅛	
23958	Equty Svr A	425	415	415	
1400	FCA Intl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2200	FPI Ltd	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
292260	Flcnbrdge	$38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
13079	Fed Ind A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
10040	Fed Pion	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2450	F City Fin	$46½	44⅝	46½	+ 2
16462	Flet CCan A	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4200	Flet C Inv	$22	22	22	
1600	Gendis A	$22	22	22	+ ⅛
3600	Gibraltar	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
57705	Goldcorp f	435	430	430	+ 5
12359	Hayes D	$15½	15	15⅛	
39620	Hees Intl	$30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
50731	Hemlo Gld	$14¾	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4456	Hollinar I	$14	13⅞	14	
35300	Horsham I	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
122066	Imasco L	$40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—1⅛
1795	Interhome	$48½	48⅛	48½	
1531	Ipsco	$18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
675	Ivaco A f	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Ivaco B	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
34758	Jannock	$21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
1612	Kerr Add	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
57045	Labatt	$25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
3400	Loblaw Co	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
187488	Mackenzie	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
38950	Magna A f	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
200	MDS H A	$25½	25½	25½	
226487	Mclan H X	$13	12⅛	12⅞	
17522	Maritime f	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5296	Mark Res	$9½	9⅛	9½	
16475	Minnova	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	
47810	Molson A f	$37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
10450	Noma A f	$14¾	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
115450	Noranda F	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
158198	Noranda I	$26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
9900	Norcen	$26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
696742	Nova Cor f	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
16875	Nowsco W	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19000	Onex C f	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
84600	Oshawa A f	$30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+1¼
24222	PWA Corp	$18⅛	18	18	
365950	Peurin A f	$9½	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
2000	PanCan P	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
441075	Placer Dm	$19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
77578	Poco Pete	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
6400	Que Sturg o	125	121	121	— 9
1500	Rayrock f	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
20240	Renlsanc	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1400	Rogers A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	+ 2
9817	Rogers B f	$118½	117½	118	+ ⅛
400	Rothman	$66½	66½	66½	
84571	Royal Bnk	$46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
26095	Ry Trco	$18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
39932	Sceptre R	$5⅞	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5440	Scotts I	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
140927	Sears Can	$14⅛	13⅞	14	
54109	SHL Systm	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
26475	Shell Can	$42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
5262	Sherritt	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18588	Southam	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
11527	Spar Aero f	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	
17900	Stelco A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
26005	TCC Bev	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
92955	Teck B f	$23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
624873	ThomCor	$19	18⅞	18⅞	
97702	Tor Dm Bk	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
440	Torstar B f	$36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
193082	TrnAlta U	$14⅛	13⅞	14	
201740	TrCan PL	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
92323	Trimac	$5⅛	495	5⅛	+ ⅛
18705	Triton A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
7117	Trizec A f	$28⅛	28	28⅛	
167332	Turbo	58	56	58	
2360	Unicorp A f	$7⅛	7	7	
2100	Un Carbid	$21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
19841	U Entprise	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
8100	Westmin	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7225	Weston	$41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
10610	Woodwd A	325	310	325	+20

Total sales 34,845,355 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	4,010.20	4,009.10

Montreal

Aug. 31

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
55534	Bank Mont	$33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
6397	BombrdrA	$16⅞	16¾	16¾	
48331	BombrdrB	$16¾	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
19658	CB Pak	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
8550	Cambior	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19750	Cascades	$07⅛	06⅞	07	
24908	DomTxtA	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
208	DonohueB	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9340	Memotec	$105	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
101920	NatBk Cda	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
9842	Noverco	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	
35800	Power Corp	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
34856	Provigo	$07⅛	07	07⅛	— ⅛
8555	QuebecorB	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
1116	SteinbrgA	$51	51	51	
51615	Videotron	$19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛

Total Sales 7,225,876 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,734.98	1,734.71

The Daily Source for International Investors.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug. 31

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
4.29	3.50½	Sep	3.85	3.87½	3.84¾	3.86	+.00¼
4.40½	3.78	Dec	3.99	4.00½	3.98¼	3.99¼	
4.43	3.97¾	Mar	4.00½	4.03¼	4.00½	4.01¾	—.00½
4.32	3.81	May	3.90	3.91	3.84½	3.90½	+.01
3.85	3.50½	Jul	3.61½	3.62½	3.53	3.61	—.00½
3.73	3.62	Sep	3.68½	3.69	3.61	3.68½	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,486					
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,201 off 1,652							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.17¼	2.17	Sep	2.32½	2.35	2.32¼	2.34½	+.02¼
2.95	2.18½	Dec	2.34	2.37¼	2.34	2.36¾	+.03
2.86½	2.26	Mar	2.41¾	2.44	2.41	2.44½	+.03¼
2.89½	2.30	May	2.46¾	2.50	2.46½	2.49½	+.03¼
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.48¾	2.51	2.48¾	2.51½	+.03½
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.41	2.44	2.40½	2.44	+.04
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.39¾	2.43	2.39½	2.43	+.03½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 23,347					
Prev. Day Open Int. 139,911 off 3,227							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
9.51	5.82	Aug				6.15	+.08
8.35	5.67	Sep	5.80½	5.93	5.80½	5.88	+.08¼
7.93	5.62	Nov	5.79	5.92	5.77¾	5.87½	+.09¼
7.67	5.72	Jan	5.89½	6.02	5.88½	5.97¼	+.09
7.74	5.81½	Mar	6.00	6.12	6.00	6.08½	+.08¼
7.78	5.89	May	6.09½	6.22	6.09½	6.18¾	+.10¼
7.31	5.93	Jul	6.14½	6.27	6.14½	6.23¼	+.08¼
6.60	5.78	Sep				5.93	+.03
6.60	5.72	Nov	5.86	5.96	5.86	5.90½	+.04
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,891					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,581 off 2,590							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
298.00	181.00	Aug	183.00	183.00	183.00	185.20	+1.70
286.00	180.10	Sep	192.00	195.80	192.00	194.50	+2.70
280.00	176.50	Oct	184.70	188.00	184.30	186.80	+2.50
260.00	175.50	Dec	182.50	186.50	182.50	185.20	+2.50
230.00	176.10	Jan	182.80	186.50	182.80	185.10	+2.50
249.20	178.00	Mar	183.00	186.60	183.00	185.50	+2.80
230.50	179.00	May	183.50	186.50	183.00	184.70	+1.70
208.00	179.00	Jul	183.00	186.50	183.00	184.70	+1.80
185.00	179.00	Sep	185.00	185.00	183.00	183.00	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,299					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,850							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
32.05	17.54	Aug				20.25	+.23
29.50	17.65	Sep	18.20	18.50	18.20	18.44	+.25
28.80	17.88	Oct	18.43	18.72	18.42	18.66	+.27
28.05	18.33	Dec	18.90	19.22	18.87	19.14	+.25
25.45	18.55	Jan	19.11	19.44	19.11	19.38	+.25
25.85	18.96	Mar	19.57	19.85	19.57	19.76	+.16
26.05	19.30	May	20.05	20.20	20.00	20.05	+.15
25.80	19.50	Jul	20.15	20.49	20.15	20.37	+.16
21.70	19.50	Sep				20.22	+.22
20.60	20.00	Oct				20.15	+.13
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,589					
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,235 up 733							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.70	66.30	Sep	72.25	72.25	71.80	71.80	—.70
76.90	68.20	Oct	74.10	74.37	73.62	73.75	—.47
75.37	62.00	Dec	73.65	74.00	73.45	73.62	—.03
74.47	69.80	Feb	72.35	72.95	72.30	72.67	+.15
75.57	70.80	Apr	73.75	74.15	73.72	73.95	+.23
73.45	69.75	Jun	71.60	72.05	71.60	71.87	+.15
71.95	69.50	Aug	70.10	70.20	70.10	70.15	+.25
Est. Sales 17,202		Prev. Sales 17,001					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,726 up 423							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
85.45	75.65	Aug	83.50	83.70	83.50	83.67	+.17
84.20	75.50	Sep	82.40	82.77	82.40	82.72	+.22
84.10	75.90	Oct	81.70	82.25	81.60	81.82	
84.50	76.60	Nov	81.90	82.45	81.85	82.10	+.08
84.35	77.30	Jan	81.85	82.20	81.85	82.00	+.03
83.05	77.40	Mar	80.80	81.40	80.80	81.00	
82.45	78.90	Apr	80.40	80.40	80.25	80.25	+.05
81.35	78.75	May	79.40	79.40	79.40	79.42	+.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,568					
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,868 up 47							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
47.00	38.56	Oct	40.75	41.40	40.27	40.47	—.30
47.25	38.75	Dec	42.35	43.05	41.95	42.47	+.12
48.00	41.75	Feb	43.50	44.10	43.10	43.75	+.28
45.10	39.40	Apr	41.35	41.80	41.10	41.60	+.20
48.70	44.25	Jun	45.45	46.15	45.40	45.87	+.22
48.95	44.95	Jul	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.27	+.27
45.60	43.70	Aug	44.75	45.10	44.60	44.72	+.12
41.90	40.80	Oct	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.22	+.17
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,491					
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,099 off 16							

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
61.60	38.30	Feb	43.20	45.17	42.80	44.00	+.83
60.00	38.15	Mar	43.42	45.20	42.95	44.20	+1.00
60.90	39.50	May	44.45	46.70	44.35	45.70	+1.00
60.90	39.95	Jul	46.10	47.27	45.50	46.10	+.83
55.80	39.30	Aug	45.70	46.30	44.80	45.55	+1.25
Est. Sales 3,150		Prev. Sales 6,896					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,868 up 221							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
152.90	74.80	Sep	86.00	87.54	85.00	86.58	—.04
149.50	76.85	Dec	85.00	86.80	84.70	85.76	+.26
146.00	79.60	Mar	86.50	88.60	86.50	87.94	+1.22
124.50	82.25	May	89.25	90.60	89.20	90.25	+1.25
132.25	84.80	Jul	91.50	92.20	91.25	92.00	+1.12
120.00	87.00	Sep	94.00	94.00	93.00	93.25	+.25
104.00	90.00	Dec	95.75	96.25	95.30	96.16	+.41
Est. Sales 5,350		Prev. Sales 8,471					
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,990 up 669							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
14.79	8.45	Oct	13.39	13.47	13.11	13.39	+.12
13.30	8.00	Jan				12.61	+.12
13.85	8.75	Mar	12.70	12.78	12.29	12.74	+.22
13.60	9.20	May	12.47	12.53	12.26	12.52	+.22
13.48	10.55	Jul	12.28	12.35	12.05	12.35	+.25
13.19	10.40	Oct	12.04	12.14	11.87	12.14	+.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,064					
Prev. Day Open Int. 170,164 off 2,425							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1850	1062	Sep	1142	1150	1140	1143	+9
1735	1080	Dec	1150	1161	1146	1149	+9
1535	1090	Mar	1155	1164	1151	1154	+5
1465	1110	May	1170	1176	1166	1168	+6
1380	1131	Jul	1190	1195	1188	1191	+11
1400	1155	Sep	1210	1213	1210	1210	+8
1395	1175	Dec	1237	1240	1227	1227	—2
Est. Sales 3,146		Prev. Sales 3,075					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,781 off 984							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
187.75	132.00	Sep	160.70	162.00	160.00	161.70	+1.70
179.50	129.00	Nov	144.90	146.75	144.80	146.35	+2.10
173.00	127.50	Jan	142.75	143.50	141.85	143.00	+1.50
171.30	127.75	Mar	142.00	142.50	141.90	142.30	+1.80
169.00	137.00	May	140.10	140.10	140.10	141.50	+1.60
138.50	138.50	Jul				140.90	+1.60
160.00	142.00	Sep				140.90	+1.60
		Nov				140.90	+1.60
		Jan				140.90	+1.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,168					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,526 off 218							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
136.80	76.00	Sep	127.70	133.00	124.80	131.95	+2.95
135.50	112.00	Oct				130.95	+3.15
		Nov				129.95	+3.25
131.90	77.45	Dec	124.00	129.50	122.50	128.95	+3.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,282					
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,113 up 214							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
104.00	76.50	Sep				80.50	—1.00
		Oct				80.50	—1.00
		Nov				80.50	—1.00
98.50	74.50	Dec	82.00	82.00	81.00	81.00	—1.00
82.50	82.50	Jan				79.50	—1.00
87.00	78.00	Mar				78.50	—1.00
		May				78.50	—1.00
95.50	95.50	Jul				78.50	—1.00
		Sep				78.50	—1.00
		Dec				78.50	—1.00
		Jan				78.50	—1.00
		Mar				78.50	—1.00
		May				78.50	—1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3					
Prev. Day Open Int. 92 off 3							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
861.0	508.0	Sep	507.0	508.0	504.0	504.5	—4.0
523.0	517.0	Oct				508.2	—4.0
		Nov				512.6	—4.0
886.0	520.5	Dec	520.0	520.5	516.0	516.5	—4.5
815.0	525.0	Jan				519.7	—4.5
910.0	532.0	Mar	530.5	532.5	527.0	528.0	—4.5
910.0	542.0	May	538.0	538.0	535.5	535.7	—4.5
761.5	549.0	Jul	548.0	548.0	544.0	543.8	—4.5
760.0	558.0	Sep	558.0	556.0	553.0	552.1	—4.5
742.0	567.0	Dec	565.0	568.0	564.0	563.9	—4.5
688.0	596.0	Jan				567.8	—4.5
665.0	582.0	Mar	580.0	580.0	580.0	576.2	—4.5
608.0	590.0	May				584.5	—4.5
Est. Sales 20,000		Prev. Sales 32,127					
Prev. Day Open Int. 87,522 off 3,467							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
500.00	500.00	Sep				471.00	—5.70
609.00	473.50	Oct	476.00	476.50	470.00	473.50	—5.70
601.50	476.50	Jan	478.50	480.50	474.00	477.70	—5.30
557.50	482.50	Apr	481.00	481.00	481.00	480.50	—5.80
523.70	485.00	Jul	486.00	486.00	486.00	483.50	—6.50
528.00	500.00	Oct	491.00	491.00	491.00	487.00	—6.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,219					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,520 up 93							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
180.00	116.00	Sep	134.50	134.50	132.50	132.85	—2.15
177.50	120.50	Dec	134.50	135.25	134.00	134.10	—1.50
176.00	123.00	Mar	135.00	135.00	134.50	134.10	—1.50
175.00	133.00	Jun	135.10	135.55	135.10	134.10	—1.50
149.50	133.00	Sep	134.50	134.50	134.50	134.10	—1.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 708					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,244 off 132							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
382.00	360.00	Sep	360.80	360.80	360.80	359.90	—1.90
575.50	361.60	Oct	362.30	363.20	361.00	361.70	—2.10
		Nov				363.60	—2.10
514.50	365.40	Dec	365.80	367.40	364.60	365.40	—2.20
516.00	369.00	Feb	370.30	371.00	368.70	369.20	—2.30
525.80	373.50	Apr	372.50	374.50	372.50	373.20	—2.30
497.00	378.00	Jun	377.80	378.00	377.80	377.30	—2.30
487.00	380.50	Aug	383.00	383.00	383.00	381.20	—2.30
472.00	386.00	Oct	385.70	385.70	385.70	385.30	—2.40
455.50	390.00	Dec				389.40	—2.40
450.00	397.50	Feb				393.70	—2.40
415.50	398.90	Apr				397.80	—2.50
414.00	402.60	Jun				402.30	—2.50
Est. Sales 7,000		Prev. Sales 19,216					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.13	90.41	Sep	92.15	92.22	92.15	92.19	+.01
93.55	90.50	Dec	92.45	92.49	92.44	92.45	+.01
93.60	90.75	Mar	92.64	92.67	92.63	92.67	+.04
93.58	91.10	Jun	92.61	92.61	92.59	92.62	+.06
93.65	91.28	Sep				92.50	+.06
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,841					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
102-8	89-13	Sep	98-3	98-9	97-30	98	—2
102-5	91-17	Dec	98-8	98-11	97-31	98-2	—3
99-30	95-17	Mar				98-2	—3
98-13	98-1	Jun				98-1	—3
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 24,057					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,729 up 313							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
101-9	72-26	Sep	96-20	96-20	96-3	96-8	—4
101-2	72-18	Dec	96-15	96-20	96-3	96-7	—5
100-24	72-1	Mar	96-13	96-14	95-30	96-1	—6
100-11	75	Jun	96-5	96-5	95-25	95-25	—6
100	79-1	Sep	95-28	95-28	95-15	95-17	—6
99-21	80	Dec	95-21	95-21	95-10	95-10	—6
98-8	79-21	Mar	95-14	95-14	95-3	95-3	—6
99-4	82-18	Jun	95-8	95-8	94-28	94-28	—7
96-1	86-4	Sep				94-22	—7
96-1	88-18	Dec				94-16	—7
96-22	94-4	Mar				94-10	—7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 178,994					
Prev. Day Open Int. 274,554 off 15,154							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
96-8	78-6	Sep	92-22	92-28	92-18	92-21	+2
96-1	81-10	Dec	92-7	92-13	92-4	92-8	+4
95-23	85-19	Mar	91-28	91-28	91-24	91-27	+5
95-10	87-2	Jun				91-16	+6
94-6	90-22	Sep				91-7	+7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 44					
Prev. Day Open Int. 396 off 15,708							

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
91.92	88.70	Sep	91.13	91.14	91.10	91.11	—.01
92.36	88.84	Dec	91.32	91.35	91.28	91.30	—.02
92.46	88.90	Mar	91.49	91.51	91.46	91.50	+.01
92.35	88.82	Jun	91.40	91.44	91.38	91.44	+.04
92.21	88.74	Sep	91.23	91.27	91.20	91.26	+.03
91.99	89.85	Dec	91.07	91.09	91.02	91.07	+.02
91.90	89.96	Mar	91.11	91.14	91.07	91.11	+.01
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.15	91.18	91.10	91.14	
91.83	90.04	Sep	91.21	91.21	91.13	91.17	—.01
91.78	90.04	Dec	91.13	91.17	91.10	91.12	—.02
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.22	91.23	91.15	91.16	—.03
91.76	91.17	Jun	91.20	91.20	91.13	91.14	—.03
91.72	91.02	Sep	91.21	91.22	91.15	91.16	—.02
91.15	91.15	Dec	91.18	91.18	91.13	91.15	
91.65	91.04	Mar	91.17	91.17	91.12	91.17	+.03
91.10	91.10	Jun	91.11	91.11	91.08	91.15	+.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 62,108					
Prev. Day Open Int. 670,560							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.7754	1.4750	Sep	1.5654	1.5720	1.5606	1.5654	—70
1.7400	1.4550	Dec	1.5470	1.5518	1.5412	1.5468	—72
1.6160	1.4600	Mar	1.5368	1.5368	1.5250	1.5306	—76
1.6750	1.4400	Jun	1.5150	1.5150	1.5150	1.5164	—80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,136					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,512 up 449							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8530	.7940	Sep	.8480	.8501	.8448	.8461	—14
.8465	.7920	Dec	.8414	.8430	.8385	.8395	—14
.8401	.7890	Mar	.8370	.8370	.8350	.8337	—14
.8355	.8088	Jun	.8290	.8290	.8290	.8284	—14
.8305	.8107	Sep	.8250	.8265	.8250	.8234	—14
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,791					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,684 up 630							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.16050	.14540	Sep	.15050	.15050	.15050	.15050	—145
.16105	.14540	Dec				.15040	—150
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5977	.4910	Sep	.5102	.5119	.5075	.5085	—37
.5825	.4925	Dec	.5123	.5139	.5092	.5104	—39
.5468	.5000	Mar	.5153	.5154	.5120	.5123	—41
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 30,405					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,774 off 1,439							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008580	.006652	Sep	.006921	.006939	.006887	.006898	—46
.008450	.006705	Dec	.006977	.006995	.006946	.006955	—48
.008338	.006780	Mar	.007044	.007044	.007005	.007012	—48
.007530	.007140	Jun	.007100	.007100	.007100	.007100	—19
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,120					
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,921 up 3,148							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7210	.5590	Sep	.5919	.5938	.5878	.5894	—48
.6345	.5906	Dec	.5938	.5957	.5897	.5915	—50
.6350	.5740	Mar	.5915	.5915	.5915	.5936	—52
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 26,885					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,548 off 1,369							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
194.70	175.10	Sep	183.70	184.80	183.70	184.80	+1.70
190.60	174.30	Nov	181.70	182.50	181.70	182.20	+.90
192.00	181.20	Jan	185.50	186.40	185.90	186.30	+1.00
193.90	185.00	Mar	188.80	189.40	188.80	189.70	+1.20
196.70	188.00	May	192.00	192.60	192.00	192.50	+.90
197.60	177.50	Jul	194.00	194.50	194.00	194.50	+.70
196.20	194.00	Sep	195.50	195.50	195.50	195.90	—.20
Est. Sales 3,176		Prev. Sales 1,436					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,328 off 318							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.60	50.35	Oct	74.30	74.30	73.50	73.55	—.85
77.34	50.75	Dec	75.25	75.30	74.26	74.42	—.94
78.00	53.60	Mar	76.25	76.25	75.45	75.52	—.83
78.30	55.90	May	76.80	76.80	76.05	76.10	—.75
78.21	63.70	Jul	76.70	76.70	76.00	76.01	—.64
72.20	63.95	Oct	71.10	71.10	71.00	71.05	—.10
69.20	65.00	Dec	67.80	68.04	67.75	67.90	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,200					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,878 off 158							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
54.50	36.25	Sep	53.25	54.00	53.15	53.60	+.49
54.90	37.20	Oct	53.95	54.50	53.85	54.35	+.58
55.50	38.00	Nov	54.55	55.10	54.45	54.90	+.47
56.05	39.00	Dec	55.05	55.50	54.90	55.40	+.57
54.50	46.60	Jan	54.55	54.95	54.50	54.80	+.43
53.50	48.00	Feb	53.80	54.00	53.70	54.00	+.47
51.75	46.40	Mar	52.00	52.35	52.00	52.38	+.42
50.00	45.00	Apr	50.48	50.75	50.40	50.75	+.77
48.32	44.50	May	49.40	49.75	49.40	49.40	+.57
50.95	44.90	Jun	48.75	48.75	48.75	48.75	+.42
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 38,314					
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,599 up 4,057							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
20.12	12.68	Sep	18.10	18.13	18.10	18.13	+.09
19.50	12.75	Oct	18.88	19.00	18.74	18.82	—.01
19.23	15.00	Nov	18.69	18.81	18.61	18.69	+.06
19.05	12.87	Dec	18.59	18.69	18.52	18.64	+.13
18.93	15.67	Jan	18.50	18.55	18.45	18.52	+.12
18.84	15.74	Feb	18.39	18.46	18.35	18.46	+.14
18.80	16.10	Mar	18.34	18.42	18.32	18.42	+.15
18.71	16.30	Apr	18.28	18.38	18.28	18.38	+.15
18.70	16.20	May	18.34	18.34	18.25	18.26	+.07
18.63	16.50	Jun	18.22	18.30	18.20	18.28	+.13
18.54	16.60	Jul	18.21	18.26	18.17	18.17	+.06
18.54	16.39	Aug	18.15	18.16	18.12	18.14	+.07
18.50	16.50	Oct	18.07	18.09	18.06	18.06	+.05
18.28	17.30	Nov	18.05	18.06	18.05	18.06	+.08
17.90	12.80	Dec	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	+.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 54,249					
Prev. Day Open Int. 212,305 up 7,572							

Stock Indexes

(Indexes compiled shortly before market close)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
354.40	271.50	Sep	352.30	352.70	350.90	352.15	+.35
358.80	298.90	Dec	356.80	357.20	355.60	356.70	+.45
363.10	325.80	Mar	361.40	361.40	361.40	360.90	+.20
364.50	334.50	Jun	365.00	365.00	365.00	365.00	—.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 49,800					
Prev. Day Open Int. 132,639 off 1,132							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
306.70	266.20	Sep	305.20	305.20	304.60	304.80	—.40
311.00	271.00	Dec	309.80	309.90	309.80	309.50	—.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,103.00 f	1,101.80 f
Reuters	1,916.50	1,913.90
D.J. Futures	131.34	130.70
Com. Research	225.48	223.87

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

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Currency Options

Aug. 31

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts—Last Sep	Oct	Dec
Australian Dollars-cents per unit. 50,000							
ADollr	73	r	r	r	r	0.40	r
76.41	74	r	r	2.65	r	r	r
76.41	75	r	r	r	0.29	r	r
76.41	76	r	r	r	0.64	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	150	r	r	r	0.26	1.00	r
156.62	152½	r	r	r	0.50	r	r
156.62	155	r	r	r	r	r	4.55
156.62	162½	0.35	r	r	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	83½	r	r	1.43	r	r	r
84.83	84	r	r	r	r	0.28	0.80
84.83	84½	r	0.73	r	r	0.47	r
84.83	85	r	0.39	r	0.40	r	1.25
84.83	85½	r	0.24	r	r	r	r
84.83	86	r	r	0.28	r	r	r
84.83	86½	r	0.05	r	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
CDollar	83½	1.37	r	r	r	r	r
84.83	84	r	r	r	r	0.28	r
84.83	84½	0.50	r	r	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	48	r	r	r	0.10	r	r
50.75	49	r	r	r	0.10	0.26	0.54
50.75	50	r	r	r	0.27	0.49	0.93
50.75	51	0.62	1.07	1.55	0.67	0.87	1.25
50.75	52	0.24	r	1.10	r	1.49	r
50.75	53	0.10	0.33	r	r	r	r
50.75	54	0.04	0.16	0.49	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
50.75	50	r	r	r	r	r	0.87
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	64	r	r	r	r	s	0.23
68.87	66	r	r	r	0.03	0.27	r
68.87	67	r	r	r	0.18	0.46	r
68.87	68	r	r	r	0.34	r	r
68.87	69	0.89	1.30	2.18	0.73	1.10	1.58
68.87	70	0.45	0.95	1.60	1.19	1.50	2.00
68.87	71	0.16	r	1.25	2.09	r	r
68.87	72	0.08	r	r	2.81	3.05	r
68.87	73	0.04	0.18	r	r	r	r
68.87	74	0.02	0.12	0.44	4.99	r	r
68.87	75	r	0.06	r	r	r	r
68.87	83	r	s	r	1.27	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-European Style.							
68.87	70	r	r	r	r	r	1.97
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	54	r	r	r	1.27	r	0.24
59.23	56	r	r	r	r	0.21	r
59.23	57	r	r	r	0.16	0.35	r
59.23	58	r	r	r	0.30	r	1.05
59.23	59	0.90	1.32	r	0.66	1.10	1.49
59.23	60	0.43	0.84	1.40	1.15	r	r
59.23	61	r	r	r	1.92	r	2.52
59.23	62	r	r	r	r	r	3.27
59.23	64	r	r	0.38	r	r	r

Total call vol. 14,115 — Call open int. 401,485
Total put vol. 13,641 — Put open int. 344,321
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

London Commodities

Aug. 31

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Oct	299.60	299.80	301.00	291.80	294.80	295.00
Dec	289.00	294.00	292.00	290.00	284.00	290.00
Mar	284.80	285.00	286.60	278.00	279.80	280.00
May	278.80	280.60	280.00	278.00	275.00	275.20
Aug	276.00	278.00	272.00	272.00	268.00	270.00
Oct	268.00	269.00	269.60	267.00	263.00	263.40
Dec	259.00	269.00	N.T.	N.T.	215.00	252.00
Volume: 4,857 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	781	782	783	769	764	765
Dec	846	847	848	830	824	825
Mar	817	818	819	808	799	801
May	827	828	826	819	807	808
Jul	843	844	844	838	823	825
Sep	856	857	857	854	839	842
Dec	880	881	882	877	868	869
Volume: 7,775 lots of 10 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	159.50	159.75	160.00	158.75	156.25	156.50
Oct	157.50	157.75	158.00	156.50	155.50	155.75
Nov	158.00	158.25	158.00	156.50	155.00	155.75
Dec	157.50	157.75	158.00	158.50	155.25	155.50
Jan	156.25	156.50	156.75	155.75	154.00	154.25
Feb	153.00	153.50	153.50	152.50	151.00	151.25
Mar	147.00	148.50	148.50	148.50	146.00	147.00
Apr	145.00	146.00	145.75	145.73	144.50	145.25
May	140.00	148.00	N.T.	N.T.	143.50	145.25
Volume: 12,390 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Aug. 31

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.805	0.815
Coffee, lb	0.77	0.75
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.481	1.493
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.41	0.41
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.065	5.11
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	109.50	109.50
Tin, lb	5.0069	5.0089
Zinc, lb	0.85	0.82

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

Aug. 31

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
275	53	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—
280	—	49⅝	—	—	⅛	⅜	—	—
285	—	—	—	—	—	½	—	—
290	—	—	—	—	⅛	¾	1⅛	—
295	—	—	—	—	¼	⅞	2	—
300	28	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅝	3½
305	23	—	—	—	⅜	1⅝	3	—
310	18	—	—	26	½	2⅛	3⅝	5
315	13⅛	17⅝	—	—	1	3⅛	4⅝	—
320	9⅛	14	16¼	—	1⅝	4⅝	6⅝	7⅝
325	5⅛	10⅝	13	—	3⅛	6⅛	8⅛	—
330	2⅝	7½	10	—	5⅝	8⅝	10⅝	—
335	1½	5⅛	—	—	9⅝	11⅛	12⅛	—
340	⅜	3⅛	5⅛	7⅛	14⅛	—	—	—
345	⅛	2⅛	3⅝	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total volume 57,204; total open int. 315,137
Puts: total volume 62,543; total open int. 411,989
S&P 100 index:
High 327.28 low 326.02 close 327.19 +0.49
Source: CBOE.

Paris Commodities

Aug. 31

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Oct	2,845	2,765	2,800	2,800	+ 13
Dec	2,595	2,550	2,550	2,570	+ 43
Mar	2,400	2,345	2,360	2,360	+ 39
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,325	2,355	+ 35
Aug	2,270	N.T.	2,310	2,345	+ 33
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	2,270	2,310	+ 35

Est. vol.: 1,800 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,380 lots. Open interest: 14,266.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	800	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	800	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	800	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	800	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	800	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	800	Unch.

Est. vol.: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open position : 4.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	745	770	— 40
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	760	780	— 30
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	775	800	— 18
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	785	—	— 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	795	—	— 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	800	—	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	805	—	— 10

Est. vol.: 11 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 5 lots. Open position: 173.
Source: Bourse de Commerce.

London Metals

Aug. 31

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1787.00	1790.00	1852.00	1854.00
Foward	1782.00	1784.00	1833.00	1835.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1844.00	1846.00	1865.00	1868.00
Forward	1820.00	1821.00	1828.00	1829.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	470.00	471.00	474.00	475.00
Forward	458.00	458.50	457.00	458.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	12200	12300	12350	12450
Forward	11875	11900	11900	11925
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8600.00	8625.00	8500.00	8550.00
Foward	8460.00	8480.00	8550.00	8560.00
ZINC (High Grade) U.S. Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1865.00	1870.00	1890.00	1895.00
Forward	1611.00	1612.00	1635.00	1640.00

Source: AP.

Arby's Receives Cash Offer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A partnership formed by eight franchise holders of Arby's Inc., the U.S. restaurant chain, says it has offered more than $200 million in cash to buy the company, which is controlled by Victor Posner, the Miami financier. There are 2,100 restaurants in the chain.

U.S. Treasuries

Aug. 31

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	7.88	7.90	8.17	8.12
6-month bill	7.77	7.79	8.22	8.21
1-year bill	7.69	7.71	8.31	8.33
	Bid	**Offer**	**Yield**	**Prev. Yield**
30-yr. bond	99 2/32	99 4/32	8.21	8.19

Source: Salomon Brothers.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Aug. 31

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts-Settle Sep	Oct	Dec
49	1.71	2.17	2.58	0.06	0.24	0.58
50	1.80	1.52	1.91	0.18	0.48	0.89
51	0.41	0.91	1.36	0.56	0.87	1.31
52	0.11	0.51	0.93	1.36	1.47	1.82
53	0.03	0.25	0.62	2.18	—	2.54
54	0.01	0.12	0.41	3.15	—	3.30

Est. total vol.: 12,822
Calls: Weds volume: 5,525; open int.: 85,970
Puts: Weds volume: 9,702; open int.: 91,401
Source: CME.

Dividends

Aug. 31

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Philip Morris Cos	Q	1.37½	10-18	9-15
Stanley Works	Q	.27	9-29	9-11
Union Fed Fincl	Q	.11	9-25	9-11
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Ridgewood Properties Inc — 1-for-13				
STOCK SPLIT				
G&K Services Inc — 3-for-2				
Philip Morris Cos — 4-for-1				
USUAL				
Am Heritage Life	M	.10	9-22	9-11
Angelica Corp	Q	.19	10-2	9-15
Arbor Drugs Inc	Q	.04	10-6	9-20
Baker Fentress	Q	.12½	10-5	9-18
Deere & Co	Q	.25	11-1	9-29
E-Systms Inc	Q	.12½	10-4	9-15
Fedl Rlty Invstmnt	Q	.25	10-14	9-8
First Mutl Svgs Bk	Q	.05	10-4	9-12
Kewaunee Scientfc	Q	.04	9-29	9-15
Mitchell Enrgy & Dv	Q	.06	10-3	9-14
Mitchell Enrgy & Dv	Q	.06	10-3	9-14
Oglebay Norton Co	Q	.40	9-15	9-8
Petrolm Ht & Pwr B	Q	.45	10-1	9-15
Piedmont Nat Gas	Q	.40	10-13	9-22
Prospect Park Fncl	Q	.12½	9-29	9-15
Untd Illuminating	Q	.58	10-1	9-11
VF Corp	Q	.22	9-18	9-8

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Iraqi Exposure Imperils Banca Lavoro's Debt Rating

Reuters

NEW YORK — Moody's Investors Service Inc. said Thursday it may downgrade the AAA-rated senior debt of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Italy's largest state bank, because the bank's Atlanta office had a sizeable exposure to Iraq.

About $1.3 billion in long-term debt would be affected by the possible rating change.

The rating agency said the exposure is expected to lead to a very large risk exposure for the bank, although the exact amount has not yet been determined.

In Rome, the bank said in a statement that it had decided to involve the Italian government in its inquiry into the manner in which the Atlanta branch extended unauthorized letters of credit to cover exports to Iraq.

The statement said the board had mandated that the bank's president, Nerio Nesi, inform the government of events "which seem to go beyond pure management."

BNL officials have said the Atlanta office extended around 2,500 letters of credit over the past three years covering exports to Iraq.

About 90 percent of the transactions were guaranteed by the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp and the rest by the Iraqi central bank.

BNL has said that the transactions, which are being investigated by both the Bank of Italy and the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, were not authorized by the bank's own North American management.

The bank has not specified the total size of the transactions, but bank officials have said it could be close to the 1.3 trillion lire ($900 million) mentioned in press reports.

BNL said it had named new directors for the Atlanta branch as inquiries continue into the unauthorized letters of credit.

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WALL STR

Americans Re... Through Mutu...

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Herald Tribune International
BUSINESS/FINANCE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1989 **

to London, Düsseldorf, Paris and Brussels.
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WALL STREET WATCH

Americans Reenter Market Through Mutual Funds

By FLOYD NORRIS
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Americans are putting more cash into mutual funds than at any time since the 1987 stock market collapse, according to figures released this week. As a result of that and the market's 1989 rally, the total assets of stock and bond mutual funds now almost equal the record set just before the collapse.

The figures show that individual investors are venturing back into the stock market, via mutual funds, although not in the numbers or to the extent that they did in the heady days of 1987, when stocks were rising rapidly, and there were forecasts that the Dow Jones industrial average would climb to 3,000 or 3,600 or more.

'Small investors have been coming back since late in 1988.'

"To a great extent, small investors have been coming back since late 1988," said Michael J. Hines, a spokesman for Fidelity Investments. "It has accelerated this summer."

The figures released Wednesday by the Investment Co. Institute, a mutual fund industry group, were through the end of July. Mr. Hines and others said the trends continued in August.

In July, net sales of equity-oriented funds reached a post-collapse high of $1.09 billion, up 81 percent from June. The figure includes sales of mutual fund shares to the public, less redemptions of shares. It excludes reinvested dividends and transfers between different mutual funds within fund organizations.

After the collapse, investors withdrew more money from equity funds than they put in, so the net sales figure turned negative, and it stayed negative every month through March. But net sales turned positive in April, and have stayed that way ever since.

Gross sales of equity funds, before considering redemptions or switches, are closely watched as a sign of how much new cash investors are willing to risk. In July the figure was $3.8 billion, more that double the low of $1.8 billion reached last November.

There are some indications that even equity mutual funds sold by brokers — as opposed to funds marketed directly to consumers — are starting to draw in cash.

BUT JOHN REILLY, a spokesman for the Massachusetts Financial Services Co., one such firm, said, "We're still seeing more redemptions than sales in the equities area."

July was an unusually good month for the stock market, with the Dow Jones industrial average rising 9 percent. August was a choppier month, although the Dow set new highs.

The current flows are small relative to those that prevailed before the collapse, when net sales were as high as $5.8 billion, in April 1987. But they nonetheless have encouraged the industry.

At the end of July, equity funds had $236.7 billion in assets, just $6.2 billion less than the peak set at the end of August 1987. With the continued gains of the equity markets, and cash inflows, it is likely that the assets now are at a new record.

Long-term debt-oriented funds are even closer to gaining more assets than ever before; with $299.2 billion, they have about $1 billion less than the record set in March 1987, just before the bond market began a sharp fall.

Because money market funds have drawn in huge quantities of cash, overall mutual fund assets have been at record levels for several months, rising to $936.6 billion in July.

It it is the rising assets of long-term funds, in which investors risk the possibility of capital losses, that shows investor confidence.

Buyers of equity funds for most of the year have shown a strong conservative streak, putting money into funds that offer high dividends rather than into those that strive for maximum growth.

But there was a slight trend toward the riskier funds, with aggressive growth funds taking in more cash than at any other time this year. International equity funds also prospered in July, as investors concluded that the dollar's run-up had halted.

Big Loss Seen for Saab Cars

Tie-Up With Ford Mooted in Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Saab-Scania AB's troubled car unit faces losses of 2 billion kronor ($305.2 million) both this year and in 1990 and is seeking ties with leading foreign automakers, Swedish Radio reported Thursday.

The report, which followed a board meeting of the car division, said the Swedish industrial giant was negotiating with both Ford Motor Co. of the United States and Fiat SpA of Italy for some kind of merger package.

Fiat denied that talks were taking place, but spokesmen for Ford and Saab refused to comment.

Analysts said that Ford would probably not settle for less than a majority stake in any venture.

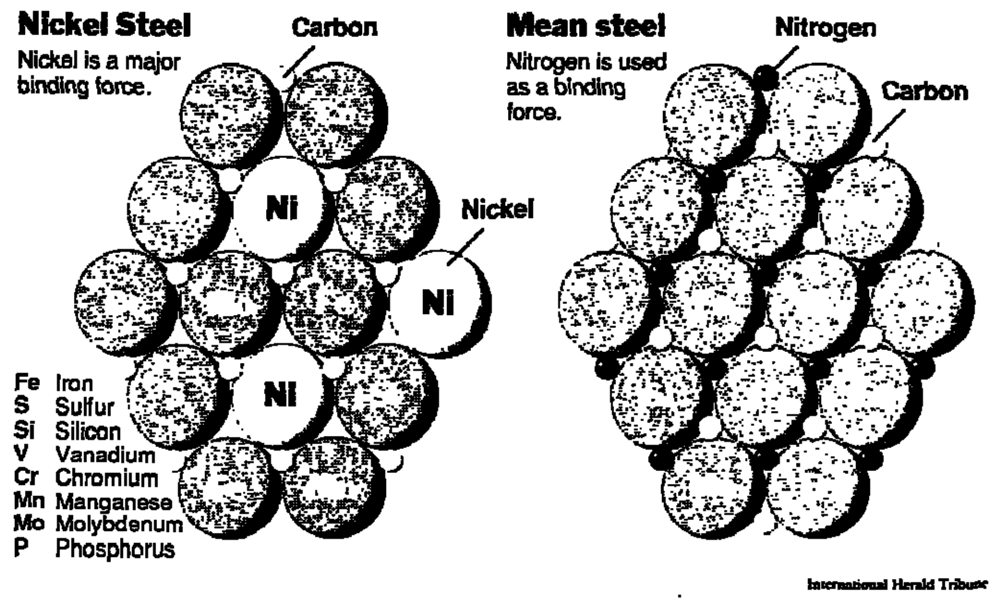
Saab-Scania's car division reported a loss of 450 million kronor for the first four months of the year.

Brian Knox, senior trader in Scandinavian shares at London-based Kleinwort Benson Securities, said Saab's crisis stemmed from a product mix that pitched its 900 series above Volvo AB's 440 and 480 models but in competition with BMW models having better engines.

Gavin Launder, automotive analyst at Kleinwort Benson, said that reports of Ford's interest in Saab's car division were in line with Ford's acquisition strategy in Europe.

But he said Saab would probably not wish to yield a majority stake in its car division. *(Reuters, IHT)*

Steel Without Nickel
Molecular structure of each type of steel. Drawings are schematic.



International Herald Tribune

A Voyage of Industrial Rediscovery

U.K. Foundry Chief Looks Back to War for Steel Solution

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

HILCOTE, England — Most technological change occurs first in small niches, and more often than is widely recognized, it begins with a creative look at yesterday's innovations in light of new predicaments.

Consider the case of Dan Taylor, managing director of a small foundry in the Midlands, who turned to the buried secrets of the Luftwaffe when he became alarmed by the tripling of nickel prices last year.

Mr. Taylor's company, Auto Alloys Foundries Ltd., survives largely by casting steel parts and equipment for the auto industry, like turbocharger casings, which are heavily laced with nickel to increase their tolerance to heat changes.

When he found himself unable to pass along his rising costs to resistant car companies and auto-parts suppliers, Mr. Taylor was driven to seek a low-cost substitute for nickel.

His search became an extraordinary journey of technological rediscovery, going back to World War II and retracing the work done by German scientists to keep the Luftwaffe in the air despite dwindling supplies of nickel.

A former Royal Air Force mechanic and amateur pilot with an avid interest in World War II, Mr. Taylor, 56, knew that under orders from Hermann Göring — whose posts included head of the Luftwaffe — the Germans had used nitrogen as a substitute for nickel on the exhaust valves of some fighter planes in the waning stages of the war.

The Allies discovered the nitrogen-alloyed steel when Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's wartime minister of aircraft production, directed a program to assess German manufacturing capabilities by metallurgical examination of captured enemy aircraft.

Mr. Taylor's lucky break was to find much of the wartime analysis in the library of his Derbyshire house, previously owned by a re-

See STEEL, Page 15

Factory Orders In U.S. Reach 8-Month Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories for manufactured goods fell 1.7 percent in July to the lowest level in eight months, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The department said orders for both durable and nondurable manufactured goods totaled a seasonally adjusted $231.3 billion. It was the lowest level since November and the second decline in three months.

Orders rose 0.6 percent in June and fell 2.6 percent in May.

The latest decline was steeper than most analysts expected. Recently, a string of strong statistical reports have indicated that economists' fear of an imminent recession was overblown. However, Thursday's report showed that the economy is still far from robust.

If weakness in manufacturing persisted, it could lead to layoffs and a rise in the unemployment rate.

In two other signs of sluggishness, shipments of manufactured goods fell 1.9 percent, the sharpest fall since March 1986, and inventories shot up 1.1 percent, the biggest jump in five years.

A runup in inventories without a corresponding rise in new orders can signal production cutbacks in the future, as factories attempt to get rid of goods.

In July, orders for durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, fell 2.2 percent, a revision from last week's estimate of a 1.9 percent decline.

Orders for nondurable goods fell 1.1 percent.

In the key category of nondefense capital goods, a barometer of business investment plans, orders rose 5.7 percent in July after gaining 5.0 percent a month earlier. This was one of the few bright spots in an otherwise negative report.

Much of the July weakness was concentrated in orders for military goods, down 14.5 percent and nonelectrical machinery, down 10.5 percent.

New orders for aircraft pushed the transportation sector up 2.6 percent, despite weakness in automobile manufacturing and shipbuilding.

Charles Wheeler of Union Bank of Los Angeles noted that the dollar had muted reaction to the decline factory orders.

"Factory orders were aggressively worse than expected, but that didn't make a difference, the market is bulled up and wants to buy dollars," Mr. Wheeler said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Labor Department reported Thursday that new applications for unemployment insurance benefits fell to a seasonally adjusted 316,000 in the week ended Aug. 19, down from 323,000 for the prior week.

The number of people actually receiving benefits under regular state programs was 2,179,000 in the week ended Aug. 12. *(AP, Reuters)*

Canada Posts Record Trade Gap in Quarter

Reuters

OTTAWA — Canada posted a record current-account deficit of 5.7 billion Canadian dollars ($4.86 billion) for the second quarter, up from a deficit of 3.7 billion dollars in the first three months, the government said Thursday.

The agency said the merchandise trade surplus fell to 868 million dollars in the quarter, from 2.4 billion, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1977. At the same time, the nonmerchandise deficit rose by 500 million dollars to 6.5 billion.

The government also said Canada's real gross domestic product rose at an annualized rate of 0.8 percent in the second quarter, the slowest growth rate since the last three months of 1986.

In the first quarter, GDP rose at an annual rate of 3.2 percent. The GDP implicit price index, an important inflation gauge, rose 1.2 percent in the second quarter and was up 5.6 percent on a year-on-year basis.

For Queen Leona, the Specter of the Dungeon

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — At the gift shop of the Helmsley Palace Hotel on Madison Avenue, visitors can still buy $15 decks of playing cards featuring the smiling faces of Harry and Leona Helmsley. While he appears as the king in each suit, and 12 cards have photographs of various Helmsley hotels, Mrs. Helmsley adorns the 36 other cards, ranging from the ace of diamonds to the queen of spades.

Following her conviction Wednesday of evading $1.2 million in U.S. income taxes, uncertainty reigns at the luxury hotel across the street from St. Patrick's Cathedral: Who will mind the palace if the queen is put in the dungeon? So far, the question may be premature.

While appealing her conviction, Mrs. Helmsley has given no indication that she will abdicate her throne. Employees say she has reported regularly to her office at the Helmsley Palace during the two-month trial when court isn't in session, and as a result those employees have little to say about her for publication. Her reputation as a law-abiding taxpayer may be tarnished, but her reputation as an unforgiving, tough boss has, if anything, been burnished.

Prosecutors have said that resentful employees helped provide evidence that Mrs. Helmsley charged personal items valued at $4 million — ranging from jade water buffalo to lingerie — to the Helmsley Palace business.

In case employees need any reminder about who still rules, however, Mrs. Helmsley face beams from every brochure. A reprint of a glowing 1984 New York magazine story lies on the front desk with a flattering photo of Leona in diamond earrings and pink satin

See HELMSLEY, Page 13

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Aug. 31*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.2185	3.4665	1.1271	0.3340	0.1572 *	—	5.392 *	1.3074	1.5289 *
Brussels(a)	41.0175	6.3175	20.9115	6.2085	2.9155 *	18.5545	—	24.253	0.2836
Frankfurt	1.9604	3.078	—	0.2969	0.1395 *	0.8872	4.782 *	1.16	1.3555 *
London (b)	1.5735	—	3.0790	10.3835	2,209.58	3.4708	64.435	2.6595	227.375
Milan	1,406.90	2,206.40	717.57	212.97	—	636.54	34.314	832.30	9.72
New York(c)	—	1.5685 b	1.965	6.6305	1,410.50	2.2155	41.07	1.6965	145.80
Paris	6.6065	10.363	3.3687	—	0.4697 *	2.989	16.1611	3.9088	4.5665 *
Tokyo	144.30	227.78	73.87	21.94	0.1031	65.58	3.5342	85.77	—
Zurich	1.6888	2.6536	0.8621	0.2558	0.1202 *	0.7652	4.1206 *	—	1.169 *
1 ECU	1.0596	0.6751	2.0773	6.999	1,490.60	2.3413	43.4397	1.7912	153.267
1 SDR	1.2465	0.794	2.4437	8.2351	1,753.74	2.7554	51.1291	2.1066	179.873

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	615.00	Fin. markka	4.3725	Mex. peso	2408.00	S. Afr. rand	2.7645
Austral. $	1.302	Greek drac.	166.70	N. Zealand $	1.69	Soviet ruble*	0.6444
Austr. schil.	13.75	Hong Kong $	7.809	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	122.25
Brazil cruz.	2.747	Indian rupee	16.60	Norw. krone	7.063	Swed. krona	6.6145
Canadian $	1.1768	Indo. rupiah	1772.00	Phil. peso	20.75	Taiwan $	25.42
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish £	0.7352	Port. escudo	161.00	Thai baht	25.81
Danish krone	7.522	Israeli shek.	1.98	Saudi riyal	3.749	Turkish lira	2190.00
Egypt. pound	2.5632	Kuwaiti dinar	0.297	Sing. $	1.9635	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ringg.	2.692	S. Kor. won	661.40	Venez. boliv.	37.95

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5629	1.5562	1.5504	Canadian dollar	1.1800	1.1832	1.1862
Japanese yen	144.29	143.87	143.48	Swiss franc	1.6878	1.6855	1.6835
Deutsche mark	1.9575	1.9545	1.9521				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Aug. 31*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 7/8-9	7-7 1/8	7 1/16-7 3/16	13 15/16-14 1/16	8 15/16-9 1/16	5 1/2-5 5/8	9 3/8-9 1/2	8 1/4
2 months	8 7/8-9	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	13 15/16-14 1/16	9-9 1/8	5 9/16-5 11/16	9 1/2-9 5/8	8 1/4
3 months	8 7/8-9	7 1/8-7 1/4	7 1/16-7 3/16	13 15/16-14 1/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	5 5/8-5 1/2	9 9/16-9 11/16	8 1/4
6 months	8 13/16-8 15/16	7 3/16-7 5/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	13 13/16-13 15/16	9 3/16-9 5/16	5 7/16-5 1/2	9 5/8-9 3/4	8 1/8
1 year	8 11/16-8 13/16	7 3/8-7 1/2	7 1/16-7 3/16	13 1/2-13 5/8	9 3/16-9 5/16	5 3/8-5 1/2	9 1/2-9 5/8	8 1/8

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Aug. 31*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Federal funds	8 7/8	8 7/8
Com. paper 90-179 days	7.56	7.60
3-month Treasury bills	7.88	7.83
6-month Treasury bills	7.77	7.78
2-month CD's	8.45	8 1/2
3-month CD's	8.45	8 1/2
Japan		
Discount rate	3 1/4	3 1/4
Call money	5 5/8	5 9/32
2-month interbank	5 7/16	N.Q.
3-month interbank	5 13/32	5 13/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lombard rate	7.00	7.00
Overnight rate	6 1/4	6 1/2
1-month interbank	7.05	7.05
3-month interbank	7.10	7.10
6-month interbank	7.15	7.15
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14 1/8	14.00
3-month interbank	14.00	13 31/32
6-month interbank	13 15/16	13 15/16
France		
Intervention rate	8 3/4	8 3/4
Call money	8 7/8	8 15/16
1-month interbank	8 15/16	8 15/16
3-month interbank	9 1/16	9 1/16
6-month interbank	9 1/16	9 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Aug. 31*

1 month	8 15/16 - 9 1/16
2 months	8 7/8 - 9
3 months	8 7/8 - 9
6 months	8 7/8 - 9
1 year	8 11/16 - 8 13/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Aug. 31*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30-day average yield:	7.96
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	8.561

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Aug. 31

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	360.15	359.45	−2.00
Luxembourg	359.60	—	−1.95
Paris (12.5 kilo)	361.86	361.10	−3.18
Zurich	359.85	359.15	−2.50
London	359.60	359.80	−1.40
New York	—	358.75	−2.10

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Bid Speculation Wanes But Victoire Surges

Reuters

PARIS — Shares in Groupe Victoire, the object of a takeover bid by Compagnie Financière de Suez, surged 120 francs ($18.38), to 1,920 francs, in heavy trading on Thursday, the last day before the deadline for a counterbid to be made.

Suez is bidding for the 82 percent of Compagnie Industrielle that it does not already own. Industrielle is the major shareholder in Victoire, and Suez plans to launch a secondary bid for the French insurer if its bid for Industrielle succeeds.

Jean-Marc Vernes, Industrielle's chairman, has rejected Suez's 13,000-franc-per-share bid for his company, which values it at 19.5 billion francs. Total cost of the tandem bid is believed to be $3.6 billion, or 23.8 billion francs.

Dealers said Victoire shares have fallen recently as traders anticipated that any counterbid by Industrielle would not include the requirement of a guarantee of the Victoire share price. Bourse authorities have demanded that Suez guarantee Victoire shares at 2,000 francs each.

Mr. Vernes successfully sought from Bourse authorities an extension of the deadline for a counterbid from Tuesday until Thursday at midnight. The French stock exchange board said the deadline would not be extended further.

Late Thursday, sources close to the situation said it was unlikely a counterbid would materialize before the deadline.

One source close to the conflict, who asked to remain anonymous, said, "I don't think that Vernes will launch a counteroffer."

An Industrielle spokesman said he had no comment.

Sources said it was possible that Mr. Vernes may pin his hopes on other shareholders providing support. Industrielle shares are due to be requoted on the market on Friday and dealers expect the battle to end in a proxy fight at a shareholders meeting in the near future.

"What is possible is that Vernes will simply let the Industrielle shares be requoted," one authoritative source said.

"An international financial institution could then buy Industrielle shares on the market," he said. "Some of these will go to the Suez offer and others to the market. Then there will be a shareholders' meeting where they will be counted and voted on."

Under French law, a defensive counterbid must be 5 percent above the earlier offer. Such a bid could be for less than 100 percent of Industrielle's capital so long as all shareholders are offered the same deal on a proportional basis.

World Bank Sidesteps Environment Concerns

By Larry B. Stammer
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A confidential document prepared by the World Bank has concluded that predictions of worldwide global warming are too uncertain to justify limiting loans for development in Third World countries on environmental grounds alone.

The internal memorandum, which is expected to be the basis of a policy statement by the bank's president, Barber Conable, on Sept. 11 in Tokyo, comes as the Washington-based development bank is under pressure to use its leverage to help direct economic development projects in ways that do not harm the environment.

The paper is said to have been viewed favorably by senior World Bank officials.

The World Bank is a major source of loans to less developed countries.

Many poorer nations are under internal pressure to raise the standard of living for their burgeoning populations and improve their economies. Many of these countries argue that industrialized countries are primarily responsible for such environmental problems as the greenhouse effect and should bear the brunt of solving them.

But the confidential memorandum, which outlines options for addressing the greenhouse issue, said the bank's Third World lending policies should aim for "immediate and obvious" economic benefits "without having to deal with the issues of uncertain global externalities."

It called scientific predictions of a global climate change "conjectural."

The paper is expected to be incorporated into the bank's first comprehensive policy on the greenhouse effect, which could be announced by Mr. Conable in a major environmental speech in Tokyo.

The policy statement comes as the bank is seeking billions of dollars in additional financial support from the United States and other

See WARM, Page 15

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
34⅞	21¾	AAR	.44	1.3	22	70	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	9⅜	ACM n	1.01	10.9	—	215	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
11⅝	10⅛	ACMIn	1.26a	10.8	—	380	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
10⅛	8½	ACM M n	1.01	10.9	—	235	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
11½	10	ACM Sc	1.26	11.1	—	878	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
9⅞	8⅞	ACMSp	1.01	11.1	—	261	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
13	10⅛	AL Lab	.12	.8	17	155	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3½	AMCA	.12e	3.2	25	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	4½	AM Intl				861	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	20⅜	AM In pf	2.00	9.0	—	9	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	
96	40⅞	AMR			10	37791	88¾	85⅛	87⅛	— 5⅛
7½	3⅝	ARX				160	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
44¼	35½	ASA	3.00a	7.0		257	43⅛	42¾	42⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅛	AVX	.24	1.2	9	1494	20⅛	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
65	44⅛	AbtLab	1.40	2.2	18	2714	63⅝	63	63⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	13⅝	Abitibi g	1.00			21	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
13	7½	AcmeC	.40	3.6		7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
9¾	5⅞	AcmeE	.32	3.4	11	49	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	20¼	Acusn			24	83	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
16⅞	14⅛	AdaEx	1.82e	11.0		87	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
11⅞	6⅛	Adobe				572u	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
19⅜	16⅞	Adob pf	1.84	9.7		168	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅛	Adob pf	2.40	11.4		84	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	AMD				2415	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
36	28¼	AMD pf	3.00	9.6		5	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 77

AdobeRsc, Arkla 3pf, BerryPetrl, Contel s, Contel wi, DowneySL, Fiat ADR n, FstChicago p, GalaobLew, GtNorIron, IndiaGwth, LeggettPlat, MNC Fncl, MurphyOil, NICOR 190pr, PaineWebr, Reebok, Savin 150pf, Univar Cp, Woolwth pf, Airbn Frt, BakerHugh, Biocrft, Conrail, DeereCo, DuqLt 210pf, FtCapitlHld, FstInterstBcp, Gap Inc, HerculesInc, IntlPaper, Limited, MartMar, Nacco, NorflkSou, PiedmtNG, SaftyKln, SIGNET, Walnoco, AndorkPtr, BakrHugh pf, BurlNth n, CnPw 745pf, DetE 736pf, EatonCo s, FtCapitlHd pf, FlightSfty, GenMotors s, HomeDepot s, KCPL 435pf, La Pacif, Mattel Inc, NatMedEn, ODECO, Playboy En, SFePacCp, Thiokol n, Wilms Cos, ApacheCp, BannerInd s, CSX Cp, Contel, Donaldsn, EdisonBros, FstChi Cp, FluorCp, Goldome, INCO Ltd, KCSouInd, Lubrizol, Meditrust, NICOR Inc, OryxEnrgy n, Premark, SavinCp, UnPacCp, WilmsCo pf

NEW LOWS 11

viAlgIn 219, CetrFct, PrimeCptr wd, AppldMag, Harsco, Wedgestone, CRI IM II, Mohasco, WheelbT wi, viColeco, PrimeCm

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 31

Alamco, AmTr-am prm, Andrea Rad, EaGthFd n, Jetronic Ind, OregonStl, RiedelEnv, ThreeD B, Alza un, AmTr-am sc, BakerMich, FlAustralia, KelleyOG, PenrilCp, Ruddick pr, UnoResti s, AmResir, AmTr-mo prm, DeRose Ind, GrahamCp, MissionRsc n, PhilLaDis, ScopeInd, WescoFin, AmTr-chv sc, AmTr-unp sc, EastnCo, GrahTch, MichlEng, Raven s, SuperInd s

NEW LOWS 8

AmPrecsn, Keithly, FFP Part, RMS Intl, FstConn SB, UnicornAmer, FlanignEnt, Vyquest

The Daily Source for International Investors. Herald Tribune

Cadbury Buying U.S. Drinks Firm

British Confectioner Boosts Profit by 16.2% in 1st Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Cadbury Schweppes PLC, the British confectionery and soft-drinks conglomerate, on Thursday announced plans to buy a U.S. soft-drinks concern and said that its pretax profit in the first half rose by 16.2 percent.

Cadbury said pretax profit for the six months rose to £94.9 million ($150.3 million), from £81.7 million in the same 1988 period.

The company also announced that it plans to buy Crush International, a soft-drinks subsidiary of the U.S. concern, Procter & Gamble Co., for $220 million.

Cadbury's profit was at the top end of a range of analysts' forecasts, but its stock eased 3 pence to 411 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

The improved profit came on sales that grew to £1.18 billion from £1.06 billion a year earlier.

The Cadbury chairman, Sir Graham Day, said the half-year results "confirm the good start to the year," adding that Coca-Cola and Schweppes beverages boosted trading profit by 20 percent in Britain.

He said the acquisition of Britain's Bassett Foods in March strengthened the business, and marketing and capital-investment programs were ahead of last year.

Cadbury said in a statement that its trading margin improved by 0.2 percentage point overall, rising 1.1 points in confectionery but unchanged in drinks. It gave no absolute figures.

The cash acquisition of Crush would give Cadbury additional brands in North America, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa. Those include Crush drinks and Hires root beer labels.

Cadbury said most of the purchase price would go toward the Crush brand names.

Sales for the unit in the year to June 30 were $71 million, with gross profit after marketing costs but before overhead and interest expenses of $32 million. Cadbury estimated that pretax profit for the period was about $22 million. The impact on Cadbury's earnings for the next full year "will be broadly neutral," the company said.

Combining Crush brands with Cadbury's existing drinks businesses will give the company a 4.7 percent share of the U.S. soft drinks market, up from 3.6 percent, Cadbury said. Its share of the Canadian market will jump to 15.1 percent from 10.8 percent. *(Reuters, AP)*

■ Procter Expands in Japan

Procter & Gamble Far East Inc., a Japanese unit of the U.S. concern, said it would invest 20 billion to 30 billion yen ($140 million to $210 million) to build a headquarters and technical center in the western Japanese city of Kobe, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Total investment will include the purchase of 7,000 square meters of land. The company plans a 30-story building which would house existing research-and-development facilities now located in nearby Osaka. It will also move some research functions from the United States to Kobe.

Olivetti Cites Program for Profit Fall

Reuters

IVREA, Italy — Olivetti SpA posted a 40.1 percent fall in pretax profit in the first half of 1989, but its chairman, Carlo De Benedetti said full-year profit would match that of last year after a restructuring program is carried out.

He was addressing an extraordinary shareholders meeting at which investors approved a 1.2 trillion lire ($862.8 million) capital increase.

The computer company's first-half profit fell to 102.6 billion lire from 171.3 billion in the first six months of 1988. Sales rose 8.8 percent, to 3.94 trillion lire.

The fall in profit exceeded analysts forecasts, which generally called for about 120 billion lire.

In 1988, Olivetti reported consolidated profit of 356.2 billion lire, down from 402 billion lire in 1987.

The lower profit partly reflected a restructuring in January that split the company into three divisions: systems and networks, office equipment and information services.

Mr. De Benedetti said the move would "consolidate Olivetti's leadership position in Europe" and that full-year income would match the 1988 level. He said sales would rise 12 percent, to 9.5 trillion lire.

Olivetti is the European leader in information technology, excluding data switching systems, and ranks second in the European personal computer market behind International Business Machines Co.

Mr. De Benedetti's Compagnie Industriali Riunite SpA recently boosted its Olivetti stake to more than 40 percent with the acquisition of 22 percent of the concern held by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in exchange for CIR stock.

Electrolux Has Sharp Deal in Japan

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — An agreement between Sharp Corp. and AB Electrolux of Sweden, under which the Japanese electronics concern will sell Electrolux home appliances in its Japanese outlets, marks the spread of joint marketing agreements to the home appliances industry for the first time, retail analysts said Thursday.

But a similar pattern has been evident in a range of other manufacturing and services industries in Japan since the yen's appreciation against foreign currencies began four years ago, thus spurring a dramatic increase in imported products, they quickly added.

The Sharp-Electrolux agreement appears to indicate the Japanese company's judgment that the market for upscale kitchen and home appliances, one of the most visible of many import booms in recent years, represents a lasting opportunity for Sharp to participate in the development of a new market niche.

Sharp, a manufacturer of consumer electronics components and products ranging from calculators to personal computers, competes with virtually none of the high-end products Electrolux intends to import. In the year ended March 31, Sharp reported net profit of 29.1 billion yen ($203.2 million) on sales of 1.26 trillion yen.

Under the agreement, Sharp will begin next month carrying a wide range of Electrolux vacuum cleaners, refrigerators and other products aimed at well-to-do Japanese consumers. Annual sales are expected to reach $70 million over the next few years, compared with about $10 million in revenue from Japan last year.

"This is a chance for Sharp to tap into a market it could otherwise never come close to," a retailing analyst said. "For Electrolux, the instant access to the Japanese market through Sharp is an obvious advantage."

Although the agreement marks a first for companies in the home-appliance industry, other overseas manufacturers and service companies have entered into dozens of similar agreements recently.

Virtually all major Japanese auto manufacturers have been involved in such arrangements over the past several years. Peugeot SA of France markets cars in Japan through Suzuki Motor Co., for instance, and Ford Motor Co. through Mazda Motor Corp., in which it has a 24 percent stake.

Four of the Big Eight international accounting firms, including Touche Ross and Coopers & Lybrand, also have ties with Japanese concerns. Similarly, Visa International and MasterCard International, two leading U.S. credit card companies, have tied up with Japanese credit-card issuers such as Sumitomo Bank Ltd.

Matushita to Purchase Motorola Transistors

Reuters

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. will buy transistors for video-tape recorders from Motorola Inc. of the United States from September to raise procurement ratios of foreign semiconductors, a Matsushita spokesman said.

Matsushita will initially buy five million Motorola transistors monthly and double this to 10 million within one year, he said. Price details were not available. The purchases will boost the percentage of foreign chips used by Matsushita to around 15 percent from 12 percent, he said.

Hitachi Isolates Particle to Use In Fast Chips

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. of Japan said Thursday it had confined a subatomic particle that could be used in a new chip device to vastly speed the work of computers.

A Hitachi official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the success made it possible for the company to produce ultra-high speed optical-electronic functional devices with a computing speed more than 10,000 times that of the chips used in supercomputers now available.

The company has decided to use the particle, called a polariton, because it has features of both electrons and light.

He said conventional chips using electrons function relatively slowly, and light has the defect of being uncontrollable, he said. He said the device with the polariton is fast and controllable.

EC Acts on Sea Container Complaint

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive commission has asked Stena AB, a private Swedish ferry operator, and Tiphook PLC, a British cargo concern, to comment on complaints made by Sea Containers Ltd. about their joint bid for the company, an EC official said Thursday.

Sea Containers submitted the complaint to the commission, alleging that a takeover would violate EC competition rules in Articles 85 and 86 of the European Community's founding Treaty of Rome.

The commission wants the companies' comments within two weeks, the official said.

The European Community would then try to decide if the takeover needed to be examined and if it should make an interim suspension of the bid, which totals $1.03 billion, the official said.

Sea Containers says Stena already dominates ferry services on its northern routes.

"The proposed acquisition would abuse that dominant position by extending it to other areas of the EC, through acquisition of Sealink's substantial share," Sea Containers said in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Meanwhile, Sea Containers said it had held talks about buying an unidentified company that is "complementary to certain of Sea Containers's current operations."

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Sea Containers said there was no assurance that an agreement would be reached.

The Bermuda-based ferry and cargo concern told the SEC that the talks were unrelated to a recapitalization plan.

(Reuters, NYT)

Dassault's Sales Decline 12%

Reuters

PARIS — Avions Marcel Dassault-Bréguet Aviation, the state-controlled military aircraft maker, reported Thursday that consolidated sales in the first half fell 12 percent, to 8.73 billion francs ($1.34 billion), from 9.93 billion francs a year earlier.

A spokesman said the company expected second-half volume to be boosted by a government order for a third prototype of the new Rafale fighter jet.

HELMSLEY: *The Dungeon Looms for Queen Leona*

(Continued from first finance page)

strapless dress. Postcards of her are supplied in every room.

If the conviction stands and if Mrs. Helmsley goes to jail, control of the Helmsley empire might eventually pass to people in the head office of Helmsley Enterprises, a holding company with a host of real-estate, hotel and related enterprises.

The biggest part of the empire is Helmsley-Spear, a division with $1.1 billion in annual revenue that acts as managing agent for more than 600 office and apartment buildings in New York, Florida, Texas, California and other states.

The second-biggest chunk of the empire is the Helmsley Hotel division, which operates six luxury hotels in New York City, including the Park Lane, the Helmsley Palace, the Helmsley Windsor, the Middletowne, the New York Helmsley and the Carlton House.

With $5 billion in assets, the Helmsley empire was built by the octogenarian Harry Helmsley, who started off as an office boy and rose to rent collector, then building manager, then broker. By the 1970s, he was one of the wealthiest real-estate moguls in the country. His personal fortune was recently estimated to be $1.5 billion.

Though Harry Helmsley built the empire, he isn't taking a visible role in it these days. He would have been a co-defendant with his wife, but he suffered a stroke and escaped prosecution when a judge found him incompetent to stand trial.

Even before the stroke, increasing amounts of control had passed to his wife. In recent years, Mrs. Helmsley has been active in day-to-day management, marketing and quality control. Ads for the Helmsley Palace hotel — where room rates range from $230 a night for a single room to $950 a night for a two-bedroom suite (plus taxes) — boast of her meticulous attention to detail. It is, the ads say, "the only palace in the world where the queen stands guard" — pending appeal.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
46	26⅝	Trinity	.80	1.9	26	929	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	+ ¼
30⅞	24½	Trinova	.68	2.3	12	212	29⅝	29½	29¼	— ⅛
17	13	TritonG		—	8	152	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	TritEng	.10b	.6	12	x1384	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
24½	18	TritE pf	2.00	8.4	—	46	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
54½	23⅛	TucsEP	1.60	6.6	5	1090	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Tultex	.36	3.2	18	326	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
35	26	TwinDs	.90	2.9	9	71	31½	30⅜	31½	+ 1⅛
49¼	38⅛	TycoLb	.28	.6	20	670	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	5	Tyler wi		—	—	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
		U-V								
283½	86½	UAL Cp		—	17	11463	278½	272½	277½	— 2⅛
28⅜	25½	UDC pf	3.75	13.7	—	29	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—
27	17¼	UDC	2.40a	9.4	6	232	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	25	UDC pf		—	—	79	25⅛	25	25⅛	—
38½	26½	UGI	2.25	5.9	13	69	38⅛	37⅞	38	— ⅛
27⅞	19⅝	UJB Fn	1.16	4.3	10	533	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	— ¼
10½	6⅝	UNCInc		—	9	1314	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
39⅞	23¾	UNUM	.40	1.6	11	716	37¾	37	37⅜	— ⅛
34	28½	USFG	2.80	8.9	11	1629	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
46½	40	USFG pf	4.10	9.1	—	22	45½	45⅜	45¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	USG		—	4	480	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¼	USLICO	1.00	4.2	9	111	24⅜	23⅞	24	—
30¾	15⅝	UST s	.72	3.3	19	1890	29	28	28¼	— ⅜
38¼	26	USX	1.40	4.0	10	9118	35½	35	35⅛	— ¼
49⅞	46⅛	USX pf	4.74e	10.0	—	3	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	—
55⅝	44½	USX pr	3.50	6.8	—	640	51⅞	51½	51½	— ¼
12⅞	7⅝	Ultmte		—	—	92	9¾	9½	9⅝	—
43¼	29¼	Unilevr	1.20e	2.8	13	233	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅜
74½	49¾	UnNV	2.06e	2.8	14	1286	73⅝	73⅛	73⅜	— ⅛
41½	31	UnCmp	1.48	3.7	9	642	41⅛	40½	40½	— ¼
33¾	21½	UCarb	1.00	3.2	6	35622	31½	30⅛	31¼	+ 1⅛
17½	8⅝	UnionC		—	12	26	17	16⅝	17	—
27⅝	22⅝	UnElec	2.00	7.4	11	x4132	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
47	39½	UnEl pf	4.00	8.7	—	z200	46	45½	46	+ 1⅛
52½	45	UnEl pf	4.56	8.9	—	z200	51	50⅝	51	+ 1½
84⅞	72½	UnEl pf	7.44	9.0	—	z80	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅜
91½	79	UEl pfH	8.00	8.9	—	z170	90	90	90	—
17⅝	12¼	UnExp	1.65e	9.8	18	263	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
80	55¼	UnPac	2.20	2.7	14	3231u	81	79⅝	80⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	12½	UPlntr s	.48	3.2	11	349	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9¼	UnTex	.20	1.2	19	174	16½	15⅞	16⅜	+ ¼
22½	13	UnitedF	.44	2.1	6	667	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
33¾	19⅝	Unisys	1.00	4.7	13	5935	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	+ ½
59¾	43	Unisy pf	3.75	8.4	—	1835	45	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Unit		—	—	164	3	2⅞	2⅞	—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
21⅞	12	UAM	.32	1.6	23	71	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	UBrand	.20	1.3	10	98	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	21⅝	UIllum	2.32	7.8	6	25	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	20	UIllu pr	2.20	9.4	—	z200	23	23	23	— ⅜
15⅞	12⅞	UnitInd	.64	4.9	16	93	13	12⅞	13	—
31⅞	20⅝	UnitInn		.7	—	19	29½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	5⅝	UKing	.24e	2.5	—	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	UtdMM		—	—	187	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—
2⅝	1⅛	UPkMn		—	—	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
54⅝	33	UsairG	.12a	.2	11	3288	51½	50½	51⅛	— 1⅛
2⅝	1⅜	USHom		—	—	1017	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
27	16⅝	USShoe	.46	2.2	28	642	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	28⅝	US Surg	.80	1.8	18	214	45	44	44	— ⅞
73⅜	53⅜	USWest	3.76	5.3	12	911	71¼	70⅝	71⅛	+ ⅜
56	35⅜	UnTech	1.60	2.9	11	2120	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	+ 1⅛
81½	55⅝	UnitTel	1.92a	2.4	32	2119	81¼	80⅞	81⅛	+ ½
18⅛	15⅜	UWR	.88	5.1	20	139	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Unitrde		—	92	185	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	Univar	.60	1.7	15	213u	35½	34⅝	35⅛	+ 1
38⅜	28⅛	UnvlCp	1.40	3.7	12	71	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
38⅝	23⅛	UnvFd s	.86	2.5	15	2107	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	11⅛	UnvHR	1.44	9.9	12	11	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	UMatch		—	44	436	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	UnvMed	.16e	8.0	—	200	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
53½	33⅜	Unocal	1.00	1.9	14	1997	52⅜	51⅞	52⅛	— ⅛
42	27	Upjohn	.88	2.2	20	24535	40	39⅞	39⅞	— 1⅛
10	8	USACaf	1.09	10.1	13	400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
48⅞	32⅝	USLIFE	1.40	3.0	11	147	47	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	UslfeF	.96	10.7	—	18	9	9	9	—
21¼	17½	UtilCo	1.44	7.2	10	73	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	25⅞	UtilCo pr	2.61	9.8	—	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	19⅝	UtilCo pr	1.77	8.3	—	153	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	VF Co	.88	2.5	14	1121	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	7	VMG n	1.20	16.0	—	639	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
18	9	Valhi	.20	1.1	20	332	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅝	Valero	.10e	.6	14	3026	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
28⅝	25⅛	Valer pf	3.44	12.8	—	4	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—
42¼	20¼	Valer pr	2.06	5.8	—	75	36¼	35½	35½	— ⅜
22⅛	14⅝	ValNG	2.58	13.8	86	247	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
2⅝	1¼	Valeyln		—	—	48	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	VanDrn	.60	3.2	19	629	19	18	18⅞	+ ⅞
10½	8⅞	VKmpM	.56e	5.9	—	225	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	VKMT n	.61e	6.4	—	291	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅝	VKML n	.35e	3.1	—	59	11⅝	11¼	11¼	—
26	24	VKmL pf		—	—	8	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Varco		—	86	2613	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
38⅝	23½	Varian	.26	.9	11	717	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—
3⅝	2⅝	Varity		—	14	3781	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
22⅝	18⅝	Varity pf	1.30	6.4	—	28	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—
13⅞	12	VaalSe	1.20a	9.1	—	35	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2	Vestrn		—	—	148	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
56½	51	VaEP pf	5.00	9.0	—	z10	55¼	55¼	55¼	—
88⅞	76½	VaEP pf	7.72	9.1	—	z10	84½	84½	84½	— ½
90	75½	VaEP pfJ	7.72	9.1	—	z50	85	85	85	+ ½
86¼	74	VaEP pf	7.45	9.1	—	z1000	82	82	82	—
21⅞	13⅝	Vishay s		—	11	737	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
56⅞	38⅝	VistaCh	1.80	3.8	5	217	48⅛	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	23	Vivra n		—	—	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	VolCC		—	—	66	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	9⅛	Voos		—	—	738	20	19⅛	19⅞	+ ½
48½	36⅝	VulcM s	1.12	2.4	14	159	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
		W								
23⅝	18	WICOR s	1.40	5.9	10	57	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
15	5¼	WMS		—	413	187	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
24½	21⅞	WPL H s	1.68	7.2	11	31	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
20	14½	Waban n		—	—	1211	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
72	58	WabR pf	4.50	7.6	—	z10	59½	59½	59½	+ 1
20⅝	15¼	Wackht	.60	3.2	14	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
8½	5⅝	Wainoc		—	46	665u	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
43⅝	28⅝	WalMrt	.22	.5	26	3540	42¼	41⅜	42¼	+ ¼
50¼	27⅞	Walgrn	.68	1.5	19	567	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
27½	19½	WalCS s	.40	1.6	15	622	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—
67⅞	32½	WarnC	.68	1.1	22	5712	64½	64¼	64¼	— ¼
7½	3⅝	WrnCpt	.32f	4.8	24	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
114⅝	70	WarnrL	2.56	2.4	19	2648	106⅝	105	106	+ 1¾
29	23⅝	WashGs	1.96	7.8	12	432	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ¼
29⅛	24	WshNat	1.08	3.9	—	258	28	27⅞	28	—
30⅜	24	WshWt	2.48	8.5	11	40	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
60½	35¼	Waste	.40	1.0	26	4879	59¼	58⅜	58¼	— ⅝
27⅝	23½	WatkJn	.48	1.9	10	133	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅞	Waxmn	.12	1.2	13	63	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
3	1½	WeanU		—	—	30	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
16½	9⅝	WebbD		—	—	417	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—
7¾	1½	Wedgtn		—	—	166	1½d	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
31⅛	24½	WeinRl	1.76	5.7	27	15	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	—
15⅝	13⅝	Weirt n	.16e	1.1	—	33	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
37½	27¼	WeisMk	.54	1.7	18	25	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	—
38⅝	16⅝	Welmn s	.12	.3	23	2147	37⅝	36½	37½	+ ¾
82⅝	58⅝	WellsF	3.00	3.7	8	475	81⅞	81⅜	81⅞	+ ⅜
40⅝	34⅞	WelF pf	3.21e	8.3	—	9	38½	38½	38½	—
20⅛	⅛	WelFM	19.50c	—	—	93	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
7⅛	5½	Wendys	.24	4.0	18	1481	6⅛	5⅞	6	—
21⅞	12½	West	.32	1.6	15	20	19¾	19⅝	19¾	—
51½	45½	WPen pf	4.50	9.1	—	z30	49½	49½	49½	— 1
58⅜	31¾	WPtPe	1.20	2.1	23	6	56¼	56¼	56¼	—
16⅞	12⅝	WstclE o	.80	—	16	6	16⅞	16¼	16¼	—
9¼	5⅝	WCNA		—	—	68	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	11¼	WtGs pf	1.80	13.0	—	30	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
2⅝	1	WUnion		—	—	6082	1⅛	1	1	—
57	17	WUn pfA		—	—	100	20¾	19¾	20½	— ⅝
16	5⅝	WUn pfB		—	—	380	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
72⅝	48¼	WstgE	2.40	3.5	12	2863	68⅝	67⅞	68⅝	+ ½
22⅝	17⅞	Wstpc n	.94i	4.7	—	299	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
33⅝	26½	Wstvco	1.00	3.1	9	563	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
32⅝	23⅞	Weyerh	1.20	3.8	11	1352	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
40⅝	33⅛	Weyer pr	2.62	6.6	—	17	39⅝	39½	39½	— ¼
41¼	37¼	WhlbT wi		—	—	593	39⅝d	38¾	39	— ⅝
22⅝	7⅝	viWhPit		—	20	116	14⅝	14	14	— ½
32⅝	23½	Whrlpl	1.10	3.5	20	544	31½	31¼	31⅜	—
16½	10½	Whitehl		—	—	38	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
38¼	28	Whitmn	1.02	3.0	19	4287	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
13½	11	Whitt n		—	3	101	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
20½	10⅛	WilcxG s	.10	.5	16	474	18½	18¼	18½	— ¼
42½	28½	Willam	1.40	3.3	—	1251u	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+ ½
59	49¾	Willm pf	3.87	6.5	—	482u	59¼	58⅞	59¼	+ ⅜
22	12⅞	WillAL		—	10	295	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
6⅞	5	WilshrO	.20r	3.0	51	29	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Winchel		—	—	257	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—
29	12¾	Windmr		—	18	2559	17	16⅜	16½	—
57	39½	WinDix	1.98	3.5	17	129	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	—
10	7¼	Winnbg	.40	5.4	35	494	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
30½	25⅛	WiscEn	1.66	5.7	12	265	29⅛	28¾	29	+ ¼
24⅞	20½	WiscPS	1.62	7.0	10	172	23⅛	23	23	— ¼
44⅞	33⅝	Witco	1.72	3.9	13	1491	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	10¼	WolvrW	.16	1.1	13	104	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
70½	47¾	Wolwth	1.88	2.7	15	4879	69⅝	68½	68⅝	— ½
185½	137	Wolw pf	2.20	1.1	—	1u	194	194	194	+14⅝
14⅝	5¼	WrldCp		—	8	629	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
18¼	15⅝	WrldVl	1.00	5.6	—	30	18	17¾	18	—
51½	32	Wrigley	.80	1.7	19	64	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	7¾	WyleLb	.28	3.2	13	110	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—
28	19⅝	Wynns	.40	2.3	12	56	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
15½	4½	Wyse		—	—	1270	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
		X-Y-Z								
69	51¾	Xerox	3.00	4.5	18	1775	67⅝	66⅝	67⅛	+ ⅜
48⅝	44½	Xerox pf	4.12	8.9	—	200	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	29⅝	XTRA	.72	2.3	10	54	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
33	24½	XTRA pf	1.94	7.5	—	2	26	26	26	+ ⅜
4¼	2	Zapata		—	—	107	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15½	10½	Zemex	.40	3.6	122	2	11	11	11	—
22⅝	16¼	ZenithE		—	—	679	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	ZenInc	1.26	13.8	—	96	9⅛	9	9⅛	—
2⅝	1⅛	viZenLb		—	—	354	1½	1⅜	1½	—
21½	15	ZenNtl	.84	4.1	9	109	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	14¾	Zero	.50	2.3	16	116	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
44¼	21½	Zurnln	.68	1.7	20	96	40⅝	40	40⅝	—
12	10	Zweig	1.09e	9.5	—	676	11¾	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
10⅛	8¾	Zweig n	.96	9.8	—	892	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛

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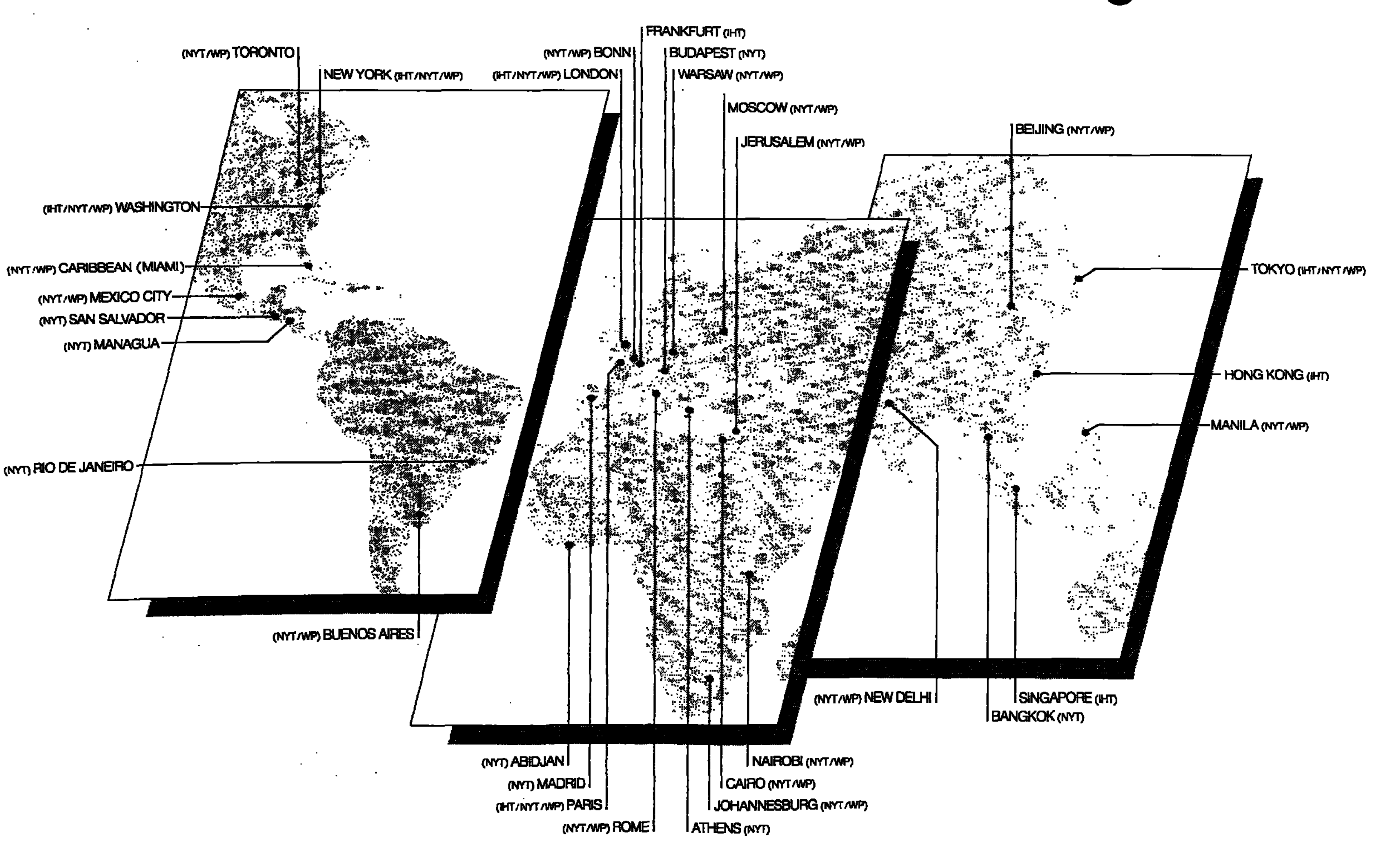

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Lewis Pleads Guilty to Fraud Charge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The second big-time Wall Street securities professional in two weeks has reversed position and pleaded guilty to fraud charges that stem indirectly from the Ivan F. Boesky insider trading scandal.

The stock speculator Salim B. "Sandy" Lewis, 50, unexpectedly entered a guilty plea Wednesday to three felony charges involving alleged fraud in the trading of Fireman's Fund Corp. stock more than three years ago.

Mr. Lewis entered the pleas before U.S. District Judge Kimba Wood to charges of manipulating the price of Fireman's Fund common stock and abetting the falsification of records and stock-margin violations.

Prosecutors have alleged that the manipulation was designed to lift Fireman's Fund stock just before a public offering that might otherwise have exposed American Express Co. to heavy losses. American Express owned the Fireman's Fund stock that was offered and had a stake in Mr. Lewis's company.

The counts carry a maximum sentence of 15 years' imprisonment and a possible fine of up to $2.75 million. Mr. Lewis's company, S.B. Lewis & Co., pleaded guilty to two felony counts — a margin violation and keeping false books and records.

In the hearing, Mr. Lewis acknowledged that he had done wrong but contended his intention had been only to protect American Express from the harm that might have been done by short sellers, who can profit from falling stock prices.

Mr. Lewis, 50, also tried to emphasize the culpability of Boyd L. Jefferies, founder of the Los Angeles-based investment firm Jefferies & Co. and the government's prime witness against him.

Mr. Jefferies pleaded guilty to securities law violations in May 1987 and has since cooperated with prosecutors in building other cases.

It was not immediately clear why Mr. Lewis changed his position. Neither he nor his lawyer, Stanley Arkin, would comment.

SEC Memo on Milken Discloses a $5.3 Million Payment From Boesky

By David A. Vise
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Wall Street speculator Ivan F. Boesky and Michael R. Milken, the Drexel Burnham Lambert financier, met in July 1986 to discuss how to "conceal the true nature" of a $5.3 million payment from Mr. Boesky to Drexel that was part of a secret stock trading arrangement between the two men, according to a confidential Securities and Exchange Commission memorandum prepared in May 1988.

In charges filed against Drexel, Mr. Milken and others last year, the SEC alleged that the stock trading scheme involved insider trading, stock price manipulation, rigging of corporate takeovers, tax fraud and other violations.

At the heart of the SEC charges was a $5.3 million payment made by Mr. Boesky to Drexel in March 1986 to reconcile accounts under the alleged arrangement. The payment was made about two months before the fall of the investment banker Dennis Levine touched off the Wall Street insider trading scandal. Drexel has said the payment was for consulting services it provided Mr. Boesky, while the SEC charged it was part of the illegal trading arrangement.

"Boesky and Milken met in July 1986 to discuss how they could substantiate the 'consulting services' gloss which they had used to conceal the true nature of the $5.3 million payment," the SEC memorandum said. "In this meeting, Milken cautioned Boesky that they needed to be more careful because of the 'new environment,' which Boesky understood to be a reference to the Levine case and its progeny."

The SEC memorandum also said employees of Drexel and Mr. Boesky's organization destroyed documents.

The memorandum was prepared by the SEC's division of enforcement and then submitted to the agency's commissioners in support of a recommendation that charges be filed against Drexel, Mr. Milken and others. After reviewing the document, the agency's commissioners voted unanimously to file charges.

[The SEC declined to comment Thursday on this report, according to The Associated Press. Mary McCue, an SEC spokeswoman, would only say about the memorandum: "We did not release it."]

While Mr. Boesky is serving a three-year prison term and cooperating with the government's prosecution of Mr. Milken, Mr. Milken has asserted his innocence.

"Any such suggestion of wrongdoing by Michael Milken is totally untrue," Mr. Milken's attorney, Martin Flumenbaum, said. "These continuing leaks by the government are deplorable and are designed to deny Mike Milken his right to a fair trial."

Mr. Milken, who was the target of a 98-count criminal racketeering and securities fraud indictment earlier this year, is expected to be charged with additional violations this fall.

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Trump Shuttle Gaining Share

Duel With Pan Am Uses Service, Not Fares, as Weapon

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Air shuttle passengers expecting cutthroat competition and bargain fares this summer may have been disappointed by Donald Trump's much-heralded entry into the airline business.

Mr. Trump's acquisition of Eastern Airlines' Boston-New York-Washington service on June 7 offered travelers relief from that airline's frequent labor difficulties and threadbare cabins. After 12 weeks of service, the Trump Shuttle is steadily recouping market share that strike-ridden Eastern had lost to its only rival, the Pan Am shuttle.

The battle between the two air services is being fought over amenities and image in a manner gentlemanly enough to provide substantial operating profits for both.

So far, analysts say, the only big question is whether the profit margins are large enough to make the shuttle's $365 million purchase price look like a good deal.

"There are only two of us in the market — what do you think Pan Am is going to do if I cut prices?" said Bruce R. Nobles, president and chief operating officer of the Trump Shuttle.

"We both recognize that the price is simply not going to generate business."

Interviews with executives at the two shuttle companies, industry analysts and passengers suggest that a variety of factors are helping Trump gain on Pan Am, including

AP

Donald Trump

simple curiosity about what changes the flamboyant Mr. Trump would make in Eastern's service.

The Trump shuttle has raised its share from 26 percent after the acquisition to what Pan Am says is now 40 percent and what Trump says is 50 percent.

The Eastern shuttle's problems date to a strike by Eastern's machinists, pilots and flight attendants that began March 4 and cost it thousands of daily customers. Before the strike, Eastern's shuttle consistently held 52 percent or more of the market, which in 1988 totaled four million trips and about $300 million in fares.

"I think the Trump name attracted some people," acknowledged Harris K. Herman, president and chief operating officer of the Pan Am shuttle.

Mr. Trump says his employees are happier than they were with Eastern, a claim supported by union representatives.

"The corporate mission statements about treating people like assets are like water on parched soil for these fellows," said J. Leslie Robinson, chairman of the master executive council of the Air Line Pilots Association at the Trump Shuttle.

The unions have contributed to the happier climate — and Trump's profitability — by negotiating temporary concessions on work rules with Mr. Nobles. The agreements cover pilots, machinists and flight attendants and provide greater flexibility in worker assignments.

Mr. Nobles expects the Trump Shuttle to continue to gain ground on Pan Am as it completes the renovations associated with the takeover. The exteriors of the aircraft have been repainted in red, white, black and gold; the interiors are still being refurbished.

Analysts say that meanwhile, profits should continue to grow.

The scarcity of landing rights and airport gates in Washington and New York prevent other airlines from entering the shuttle market, including those with extensive Northeast operations, like USAir Group and Delta Air Lines.

Eastern Air's Reorganization Plan Said to Be in Trouble

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eastern Airlines' plan to emerge from bankruptcy as a smaller, trimmer airline is in serious financial trouble, because of its inability to sell certain assets and repay debt.

The carrier's difficulties make it likely that creditors will receive less cash and less security than they had expected, according to people close to the airline's bankruptcy filing.

The financial problems lend some credence to the contention of Eastern's unions that the carrier might have to be dismantled after all.

Eastern, a subsidiary of Texas Air Corp., filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code on March 9, five days after its machinists went on strike. Its pilots and flight attendants honored the picket lines. The carrier filed a reorganization plan on July 21 that called for full repayment of its $3.5 billion in debts.

Eastern indicated that it intended to raise the money through expanded operations and through the sale and lease of assets, but it has yet to file a disclosure statement detailing exactly how such a plan would work.

Last week, Frank Lorenzo, the chairman of Texas Air, said he was holding talks about the sale of all or part of Continental Airlines, the company's other major subsidiary.

Eastern is expected to provide a revised estimate of its cash position in a meeting with creditors Thursday. Rolf S. Andersen, Eastern's chief financial officer, declined to comment on the carrier's financial condition before the meeting.

However, people familiar with Eastern's finances said that the airline was nearly $500 million short of what it expected to have to pay its debts.

In part, the deficit reflects Eastern's inability to sell its South American routes and accompanying terminal space to American Airlines for $365 million as previously planned, they said.

The carrier has also been unable to sell its maintenance center in Miami and other assets for $130 million, and it has discovered an additional $150 million in liabilities not previously reported to creditors, two persons said.

Israel Sets El Al Spin-Off

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Israeli government plans to sell a large stake in El Al, the national airline, to domestic and foreign investors.

The government will start by selling 25 percent of its stock in Israel, El Al said Wednesday. Some of those shares will be offered to El Al employees around the world.

Another 25 percent of the stock will be put on sale on foreign stock exchanges in about a year, an airline spokesman said.

The sale is part of a broader program by Finance Minister Shimon Peres to privatize many unprofitable or barely profitable companies run by the government.

Israel is in the seventh month of a deep recession; the unemployment rate for the last quarter was 9.5 percent. The public sale of many government-owned corporations is viewed as an essential step toward reviving the country's economy.

El Al declared insolvency and went into receivership during a bitter labor dispute that shut the airline for several months in 1982. The strike followed years of heavy losses, and fostered speculation that the airline might be liquidated.

Since then El Al has pared its work force and improved marketing, which has resulted in profit for the last three years. The carrier posted an $18.8 million profit last year on sales of $666 million. El Al will emerge from receivership when the first shares are sold, probably within a few weeks, a person familiar with the company said.

El Al's strength is its international image as the best-known and safest airline for passengers flying to Israel.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PORTFOLIOS FUND, SICAV (R.C. B25.570).
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F&C ORIENTAL FUND, S.A. (R.C. B 16.855)

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen.

On June 14th, 1989, the extraordinary meeting of shareholders of FOREIGN & COLONIAL PORTFOLIOS FUND, SICAV (the "Company"), initially incorporated under the denomination of F&C NORTH AMERICAN MAJOR COMPANIES FUND, SICAV resolved to merge into the company F&C ATLANTIC FUND S.A., F&C EUROPEAN FUND S.A., F&C ORIENTAL FUND S.A. and F&C NORDIC FUND, SICAV (the "Merged Funds").

Bearer shareholders of the Company and the Merged Funds will receive on or after September 15th, 1989, against presentation of their old certificate(s), respectively:

- **for each old share in F&C NORTH AMERICAN MAJOR COMPANIES FUND, SICAV, 1 new share in FOREIGN & COLONIAL PORTFOLIOS FUND-AMERICAN MAJORS EQUITY PORTFOLIO.**
- **for each old share in F&C ATLANTIC FUND S.A., 2 new shares in FOREIGN & COLONIAL PORTFOLIOS FUND-AMERICAN SMALLER COMPANIES EQUITY PORTFOLIO.**
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Registered shareholders of the Company and the Merged Funds will be sent a letter informing them of their new shareholding in the Company and how they may obtain the new certificate(s).

The Board of Directors.

Foreign & Colonial

Allegations Pressure Bond's Stock

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Alan Bond's public image and shares in Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. slid further on Thursday after fresh allegations that Mr. Bond tried to bully the Western Australian government into offering financial support to his flagship company.

Bond Corp. shares, under pressure for weeks because of fears over the group's high debt, slipped eight Australian cents to 45 cents (34 U.S. cents), its lowest level in almost five years, from Wednesday's close before finishing at 47 cents. It started the year at 1.87 dollars.

Malcolm Turnbull, a lawyer turned investment banker, emerged as the key figure in the allegations against Mr. Bond, according to the Western Australia premier Peter Dowding. He said Mr. Turnbull was his source for allegations Mr. Bond threatened to topple him if he did not agree to tens of millions of dollars support for Bond Corp.

"Mr. Bond canvassed the means of bringing the government down," Mr. Turnbull wrote in a letter Mr. Dowding released to the Western Australian parliament.

Mr. Turnbull was unavailable for comment about the allegations contained in the letter.

The letter said Bond Corp. claimed it had the influence to help opposition parties block government revenue bills in the state upper house and to organize the impeachment of Mr. Dowding.

"Mr. Bond said he did not particularly want to do this," the letter said. "But if backing the opposition parties would advance his commercial interests he was bound to do so."

But Bond Corp. said in a statement that "Mr. Malcolm Turnbull's claims as tabled in the parliament are a deliberate fabrication and we invite him to repeat those statements outside the house and so face full examination before the courts where they will be exposed as being untrue."

Mr. Bond and Mr. Dowding fell out over a proposal to build a 1.2 billion dollar petrochemical plant in Western Australia.

New Zealand Approves Steel Firm Acquisition

Reuters

WELLINGTON — New Zealand's antitrust regulatory body said Thursday it would let Helenus Corp., which is part-owned by Broken Hill Pty. of Australia, proceed with a 323 million dollar ($191.1 million) purchase of New Zealand Steel Ltd.

■ Financing for Gold Mine

Bond International Gold Inc. has secured a gold loan for up to 215,000 ounces, or 80 million dollars, for the long-term financing of its Bullfrog Mine in Nevada, Reuters reported from London.

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd., who structured and arranged the loan, said it is on a limited recourse basis and secured on the mine. It is fully underwritten by Rothschild, Bank of Montreal, and the Bank of New York.

WARM: *Bank Plays Down Fears*

(Continued from first finance page)

industrialized countries to fund low-cost Third World loans.

In 1987, when industrialized nations were last asked to contribute to the loan fund, $12.4 billion was pledged. The U.S. share was $2.8 billion.

Such a policy is likely to be welcomed by developing countries that do not want to sacrifice development needed to meet the needs of their populations in order to stave off longer-term global environmental problems.

Environmentalists and others, however, warn that adoption of the policy would send a disturbing signal that the bank has no serious intention of altering lending practices that have been blamed in part for accelerating tropical deforestation, which contributes to global warming.

"It sort of sets themselves up for inaction," said David A. Wirth, senior attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council, a Washington-based private environmental organization.

He charged that the document makes little mention of the importance of reducing deforestation and even less to the need for energy conservation by consumers.

"They are now coming out with a very lowball policy paper so nobody can accuse them of not dealing with the issue," Mr. Wirth said. "On the other hand they are dealing with it in a way that suggests business as usual.

■ Moody's Warns on Debt

The Third World debt problem appears to be unraveling further in a manner which could adversely affect the credit quality of heavily exposed U.S. and other commercial banks, Moody's Investors Service said in a report quoted by Reuters.

In its paper "LDC Debt — More Turbulence Ahead?," Moody's also said that the ratings agency may need to "revisit" the issue of U.S. banks' creditworthiness. Moody's downgraded the money-center banks in early 1988.

Moody's cited a number of causes for concern. These included a "virtual default" by Argentina.

STEEL: *Briton Looks Back to Germany's Luftwaffe to Find a Solution*

(Continued from first finance page)

tired president of the Institute of British Foundrymen.

Mr. Taylor eventually learned that nitrogen-alloyed steel is currently used in a handful of exotic applications where it is valued for high strength, corrosion resistance and the ability to withstand extremes of temperature, both high and low. It is used, for example, in hip replacements and in nuclear power plants.

But that knowledge came too late to help him in his quest for cheaper materials for his foundry. Working with the wartime records, Mr. Taylor invented his own formulation in a series of reverse-engineering experiments.

"I took a calculated guess as to what materials I should use to make the jigs and fixtures described," he said. "My contribution was to make those connections correctly and then produce my own parts based on the formula."

He calls the resulting alloy manganese-enhanced austenitic nitrogen steel, known by its acronym, mean steel.

The manganese serves as a so-called carrier molecule during the casting process, binding to the nitrogen gas and holding it in place in the molten metal until conditions are reached in which the nitrogen becomes a kind of metallurgical "super glue," capable of holding together the molecules of the other elements in the steel, like iron, molybdenum and silicon.

Thus, in a very different chemical configuration, nitrogen seems to perform a function similar to nickel in nickel-alloyed steels. Austenitic refers to the nonmagnetic quality of the steel, achieved by cooling it rapidly by plunging it into water.

Mean steel is more durable and heat-resistant than nickel-alloyed steel, Mr. Taylor said. But the cost saving seems to be the main advantage. For example, he said turbocharger housings cast with nickel-alloy steel cost just over $46 each, while he can profitably supply a mean steel housing for $24.

> **'My contribution was to make the connections correctly and then produce my own parts based on the formula.'**
> **Dan Taylor**

Such claims have been arousing interest and debate ever since Mr. Taylor introduced his mean steel castings at a foundry exhibition in Düsseldorf, West Germany, last May.

His new formulation and his pilot production of auto parts seem to suggest that the commercial applications for nitrogen-alloyed steel could be far broader than previously thought. Inquiries have streamed in from automotive companies in the United States, Japan and Europe.

The performance characteristics of mean steel parts are being inspected by companies ranging from Garrett Automotive, a unit of General Signal Inc. of the United States and already a buyer of Auto Alloys' turbocharger casings, to Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd. of Britain.

And the potential applications for nitrogen steel, some metallurgists say, extend far beyond the auto industry, to everything from armor plating for tanks to metal edges for skis.

The path to mean steel demonstrates a familiar pattern in technology development, say experts on technological change in industry.

"Innovation is often induced by much higher raw-material costs," said Jonathan M. Aylen, senior lecturer in industrial economics at the University of Salford, near Manchester, after hearing about Mr. Taylor's experience. "And behind most commercial breakthroughs, you find a product champion — a person in the organization with clout and technological commitment. Dan Taylor certainly sounds like a classic product champion."

Mr. Taylor is more than the average product champion.

A fifth-generation foundryman who finished his education at night school and never attended a university, he has a desire to invent and a deep intellectual fascination with his field.

He purchased Rolls-Royce Aerospace Ltd.'s metallurgical library when the engine maker put it up for sale during a period of financial troubles.

Before he turned to mean steel, Mr. Taylor invented a method of using polystyrene in his molds. The "lost foam" process — the name comes from the fact that the polystyrene vaporizes — is more precise and allows Auto Alloys to re-use chemically impregnated sands that are part of the casting process. That reduces costs and cuts down on environmental problems.

The process is on permanent display at the National Science Museum in London and is being explored for other applications by several auto makers. General Motors is using it extensively in its new subsidiary, Saturn Corp.

It is too soon to tell if mean steel will also be a commercial success.

Officials at the Toronto-based Nickel Development Institute, a trade organization financed by the leading nickel producers, noted that substitutes for nickel have been tried in the past but ultimately failed commercial tests. They say the nickel-free steels typically suffer from the major drawback of being harder to cast and process with machine tools.

"Nickel alloys have a proven record of reliability and performance, and that is why they are used," said Michael Pearce, executive director of the nickel institute.

ANNOUNCING

the next in a series of all-advertising features in The New York Times focusing on the European Community's move to a frontier-free market.

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It will appear in the Business Day section of The New York Times in December, 1989

The first in the "Europe: Horizon 1992" series appeared in the Business Day section in December, 1988. Each June and December through 1992, The New York Times will publish features updating the European Community's progress toward its historic goal, analyzing such key questions as monetary integration, labor legislation, airline deregulation and those centering on banking and financial services.

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France Claims Drought Will Hurt Some Crops

Reuters

PARIS — Drought will sharply cut back this year's corn, oilseed and barley crops in France, the European Community's largest grain producer, the French government said Thursday.

But wheat, the most important French cereal crop, will emerge in better shape, according to the Agriculture Ministry's assessment of this year's scorching heat.

Despite drought, total French 1989 grain production should outpace the 1983-87 average by about 2 percent, it said.

A prolonged dry spell has withered crops in much of France and prompted the government last week to give farmers 580 million francs ($88.9 million) of emergency aid.

The estimate was the ministry's first of corn output. It said production would fall to 12.8 million tons, 10 percent below last year's harvest of 14.1 million.

Confirming farmers' predictions, the ministry forecast an 18 percent drop in oilseed output and a 6 percent smaller barley crop.

Less affected, the ministry said, will be soft wheat, almost all of which was planted last autumn and harvested early this summer, before the drought worsened. French farmers will harvest 29.3 million tons of soft wheat this year, about 3 percent more than last year.

British Oil Boom Ahead Says Government Study

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's North Sea oil industry is poised to boom, with a sharp increase in spending and more new jobs, because of stable world oil prices, according to an official report released Thursday.

Oil companies are expected to spend about £27 billion (almost $43 billion) in the next five years to develop North Sea oil fields, the Scottish Development Agency said.

In its two-yearly forecast, the agency said that 10,000 jobs lost in Scotland in the 1986 oil-price crash will have been recovered by the end of this year.

Spending in the British sector of the North Sea, which amounted to £4.6 billion last year, is expected to grow over the next two years to nearly £6.1 billion in 1991.

"Our forecasts clearly show that the U.K. continental shelf will remain one of the foremost areas in the world for oil and gas activity for many years to come," said the development agency's chief executive, Iain Robertson.

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Bankers Trust 1996	9 16-11	99.35	99.60
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Bfel Nil 91	9.425 20-12	98.35	98.60
Bfs Indosuez 97 New	9% 28-11	99.25	100.25
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Dnc Pers	9% 23-11	83.50	84.50
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Dresdner Fin 91	9% 06-12	99.90	100.00
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Full Bnk Fncl Jan92	9% 29-01	99.94	99.99
Full Bk Fncl June 91	9% 27-12	99.89	99.94
Full Bk Fncl Aug91	9% 22-02	99.81	99.86
Gzb Pers	10% 16-11	100.00	100.00
Gt Ameri'N 1St Sav 97	9% 20-11	100.64	100.14
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Hydro Mthly 05	8% 06-11	99.86	99.96
Ireland 1998 Jun	8.97 14-12	99.42	99.72
Ireland 2000 Nov	9% 30-11	99.89	99.99
Italy 08	9% 21-12	100.24	100.79
Jp Morgan 1997 Nov	9% 24-11	99.85	100.10
Kleinwort Pers	10% 30-11	82.25	83.25
Lloyds Pers 1	9% 11-12	88.37	88.87
Lloyds Pers 2	9% -	89.12	89.62
Lloyds Pers 3	9% -	87.87	87.87
Midland Pers 1	9% 21-12	87.87	88.37
Midland Pers 2	10% 20-09	87.87	88.37
Midland Pers 3	9.143 13-12	86.50	87.00
Midland Int'l Fin Pers 96	9% 11-01	99.95	100.05
Midland Mar 99	10% 11-09	98.75	99.00
Mitsubish Fncl Jun97	9% 29-12	99.86	99.91
Mitsui Fin 97 (Cap)	9% 31-10	100.00	100.50
Mitsui Fin 96	9% 04-09	99.78	100.08
Mon Grantell Pers	9% 26-02	83.75	83.75
Jp Morgan 1997 Dec	9.488 21-09	99.30	99.55
Nab Pers	10.63 11-10	85.50	87.00
Nat Bk Canada 87	9% -	85.00	86.00
Nat West Pers (A)	9% 11-01	91.00	91.50
Nat West Pers (B)	8% 14-02	91.00	91.50
Nat West Fin 05	10% 23-10	98.80	99.05
Nat West Pers (C)	9% -	91.50	91.00
Nat West Fin Pe Old	10% 15-11	92.87	93.37
New Zealand Aug 93	8.688 21-02	99.88	99.98
New Zealand Jun 96	9.567 06-12	100.32	100.42
Northwest Savings 96	9.725 15-02	99.50	99.60
Northeast Savings 95	9% 19-12	99.97	100.07
Portugal Dec 93	9.1 08-12	99.90	100.00
Quebec Oct01	10% 17-10	99.57	99.67
Rbs 94	-	99.85	99.95
Renfe Nov98	9% 15-11	100.02	100.12
Rhonepoulenc Pers	9% 18-12	84.08	85.08
Rothschilds Pers	11% 28-09	83.00	85.00
Royal Bk Canada 2005	9% 11-09	91.50	92.00
Rbs Pers	9% 13-12	89.75	90.25
Royal Trust Sep 85	10.4 11-09	89.50	90.50
Saitama Bk Fncl 91	9% 29-12	99.86	99.91
Santa Barbara Aug96	9 16-11	99.73	100.03
Santa Barbara Sep96	9% 29-09	99.75	99.85
Sanwa Int'l Jan 93	8.788 17-01	99.97	100.07
Sec Pacific 97	21-09	98.37	98.67
Soc Gen Tranche 1 %	10% 18-09	99.66	99.76
Soc Gen Pers	9.638 30-11	90.87	91.37
Soc Gen Nov94	10% 09-11	100.12	100.37
Stand Chart Pers4	9.213 08-01	84.50	85.00
Stand Chart Pers1	08-01	83.37	83.87
Stand Chart Pers3	9.713 06-12	84.50	85.00
Stand Chart Pers2	9% 06-11	85.50	86.00
Stk Bk Nsw Feb98	8% 14-02	100.18	100.28
St Bk Victoria Pers	10% 17-10	95.00	95.50
Taiyo Kobe 97(Cap)	8% 15-11	99.95	100.45
Taiwa 92/04	9% 22-11	100.05	100.15
Takugin 92/94	10% 20-09	100.01	100.11
Takugin 97(Cap)	10% 11-10	100.00	100.50
Uk Sep96	9% 28-09	100.13	100.16
Vereinswest July 91	8.838 25-01	99.83	99.93
Wells Fargo 1992 Sep	9% 29-09	99.95	99.99
Wells Fargo 1992	9.163 -	99.80	100.05
Wells Fargo 2000	9% -	98.50	98.75
Wells Fargo 1994	9% 13-09	99.37	99.47
Wells Fargo 1997 Feb	9 16-11	98.85	99.10
Wells Fargo 1998	8% 15-11	98.65	98.90
Westpac Pers	10.963229-09	88.50	89.00
Woodside Finance 97L	8% 31-10	99.50	99.80
Woodside Finance 97F	9 -	99.23	99.93
World Bk Pers	8.801 15-09	99.30	100.20
Yokohama 97 (Cap)	9% 23-11	100.06	100.56

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Asked
Sri Mart Notes Nol	14.262328-09	99.96	100.11
Abbey Nat 93 Gb	14% 05-10	100.21	100.46
Abbey Nat 92/00 Gb	12% 17-10	100.10	100.04
Abbey Nat 96 Gb	13% 06-11	99.93	99.98
Brad + Bing May 94	14% -	99.96	100.01
Alcas 2 Jun 2017	14% 06-11	99.90	100.00
Coll Mort Sec No1 A1	14.258529-09	99.90	100.05
Coll Mort Sec No1 A2	14.258529-09	99.85	99.95
Coll Mort Sec No1 A3	14.258529-09	99.77	100.09
Grosvenor 2019	14.2625 -	99.82	99.92
Tmc Pintos Plc Nn 1	13% 30-10	99.90	99.95
Northern Rock 92	13% 27-10	99.91	99.96
Ali + Leic Jul 96	13% 05-11	99.92	99.97
Bristol + West Aug94	14% 06-11	99.90	99.90
Hmc No 04	14.258529-09	99.90	100.05
Ali + Leic Aug 94	14.23 07-11	100.25	100.35
Ali + Leic Apr 98	14.65 24-10	100.25	100.75
Smith Beech May 92	14% -	100.05	100.10
Nationwide Aug 04	19-12	99.82	99.92
Cms No 2 Plc	28-12	99.80	99.90
Alt + Leic Nov 92	14% -	100.31	100.16
Ali + Leic Jul 94	14.08 24-10	100.07	100.02
Ali + Leic Jul 94	13.975308-11	100.07	100.12
Ali + Leic Jul 95	13% 31-01	99.68	99.78
Ali + Leic Sept 93	14% 28-09	100.17	100.22
Anglia Jan 98	14% 17-10	100.05	100.10
Anglia Sept%	14.258529-09	100.05	100.10
Anz Bks 97 Gb	14% 22-11	99.75	100.25
Bk Montreal 94 Gb	14% 29-09	100.07	100.12
Bk Indosuez 91 Gb	14% -	100.07	100.17
Bfcom Mthly 98	14% 05-09	100.07	100.12
Brad + Bing Apr98 Gb	14% 06-10	100.07	100.12
Bristol + West Oct92	14% 24-10	100.17	100.18
Bristol + West Jun92	14% -	99.68	99.78
Britannia 93 Gb	14% 19-10	100.05	100.25
Britannia 96 Gb	14% 24-10	100.07	100.08
Britannia Feb 95	13.913315-11	100.07	100.08
Chelt/Gloucs Mar94	14% -	99.95	100.00
Cpas 08	14% 12-12	99.72	99.82
Cr Foncier 80 Gb	14% 13-10	100.10	100.20
Dames Mar1	14.47506-09	100.05	100.35
Ex Finance 1 Plc	14.362504-09	100.15	100.30
Perrovia 95 Gb	13.975531-10	100.13	100.18
Halifax Oct 92	14% 18-10	100.13	100.18
Halifax Feb96	14% 22-11	100.11	100.16
Halifax May 94	13.975509-11	100.12	100.18
Halifax Septe Trch 1	13.955-	100.02	100.07
Halifax Septe Trch 2	13.142528-09	99.90	100.00
Hmc No 01	14.469729-09	100.10	100.25
Hmc No 02 Feb 15	14.264223-11	100.26	100.46
Hmc No 03 Jul 15	14.263212-10	100.26	100.35
Ill Oct 94	14% 11-10	100.09	100.10
Ill Nov 94	14% 24-11	100.08	100.18
Ireland 96	14% 13-09	100.10	100.20
Leeds Perm Mar 96	14% 18-09	100.14	100.21
Leeds Perm Oct 94	14% 24-10	100.10	100.20
Leeds Perm 87/5 98	14% 14-09	100.26	100.29
Lloyds Euro 96 Gb	14% 24-11	99.25	99.75
Moes No 1 Jul 18	14.32505-10	100.25	100.45
Midland Bk Bl Gb	13.913315-11	98.37	98.87
Milk Mkt Bd 90 Gb	14% 29-09	100.10	100.04
Mtc 2 Aug 2023	14.684-	100.30	100.45
Mtc 1 Mar 2020	14.644529-09	100.23	100.48
Mtc 3 Oct 2023	14.363802-10	100.28	100.38
Tmc No 02 Nov 14	14% -	100.30	100.45
Tmc No 04 Nov 15	14% -	100.30	100.45
Tmc No 01 Sep 14	14.46301-10	100.08	100.15
Tmc No 06 Oct 15	141/5 01-11	100.25	100.40
Tmc No 07 Nov 15	14.575-	100.25	100.40
Tmc No 08 Dec 15	14.331201-10	100.25	100.40
Tmc No 10 January 19	14.468801-10	100.30	100.45
Tmc No 09 Feb 19	14.575-	100.30	100.45
Mori Secs 1	14.173531-10	100.25	100.40
Tmc No 11 Mar 20	14.465229-09	100.25	100.38

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Asked
Dresdner Fin 94/99	6.969 30-10	99.88	99.98
Dresdner Fin Jul 99	7 -	100.01	100.31
Elb Jun 06	6.975 18-12	99.90	100.00
Lkb Jul 99	6.891 15-01	99.81	99.91
European Coal+ Steel	6.725 03-02	100.00	100.10
Belgium 97 Aug 99	7% 31-10	99.90	100.00
Austria 98 Dm	7 01-11	99.97	100.12
Bk Of China Nov 92	7 08-11	99.80	100.00
Bk Greece 92/95 (Dm)	7% 29-12	99.85	100.00
Bnp 92 Dm	7% 29-12	100.00	100.10
Belgium 97 (Dm)	7% -	100.15	100.25
Cibc 95 (Dm)	7% 30-11	99.32	99.62
Commerz Oct 95 (Dm)	7% 22-10	99.50	100.00
Commerzbk Dec 93	7% 29-12	99.80	99.90
C.D.E. 95 Dm	7% 13-10	100.05	100.80
Cred Foncier 96 (Dm)	6% 17-01	100.24	100.34
Cic Mar 93 Dm	6% 29-09	100.19	100.29
Dnc 96 Dm	7% 28-09	100.00	100.10
Dresdner Bank 96 Dm	7% 28-02	100.00	100.25
Dg Bank 96 Dm	7% 13-10	99.87	99.97
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm)	7% -	99.98	100.08
Dresdner Fin 98	6.969 28-10	99.82	99.92
Esc 93 (Dm)	7% 22-02	100.40	100.50
Elb Dec 99	7% 15-12	100.00	100.25
Lkb Fin Nv 95 Dm	7% -	99.88	99.98
Ibj 93 Dm	7% 21-09	99.90	100.00
Ireland Jul98 (Dm)	6% 21-01	99.63	99.73
Ireland 97 (Dm)	7% 17-01	100.00	100.10
Ireland (Stars) 98	7.081 11-09	100.12	100.22
Lkb Nov 95	7% 13-11	99.90	100.00
Makaris 05 (Dm)	7% 29-09	95.00	95.50
Midland 98 Dm	7% 29-09	99.50	99.50
Mitsubishi 96 Dm	7% 01-11	99.25	99.50
Mannesmann 93 Dm	6% 31-10	99.50	100.00
Jp Morgan 93 Dm	7% -	99.80	99.90
Rente 96 (Dm)	6.906 18-09	99.50	99.75
Rbc 95 Dm	7% -	99.00	99.50
Sec Pac 93 Dm	7% 25-10	99.87	99.97
Sweden 95 (Dm)	7% 15-11	99.80	99.90
Union Finland 96 Dm	7% 10-10	99.00	99.50
Wells Fargo 95 Dm	7% -	98.87	99.37

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Asked
Cnt 97 Yen	-	100.00	100.50
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5% -	99.87	100.37

E.C.U.

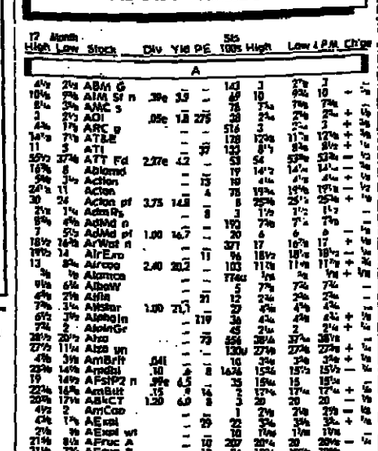
Issuer/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Asked
Kias Of Belg May 99	9% 13-11	99.91	100.01
Roma 92 (Eca)	-	99.75	100.25
Cr Foncier 96 (Eca)	9.175 18-10	99.95	100.05
Ireland 97 (Eca)	9 30-10	99.80	100.05
Pacors 19Sept 97 Ecu	9% 21-09	99.25	99.75
Stopbolin Pers Ecu	7% -	94.80	96.00

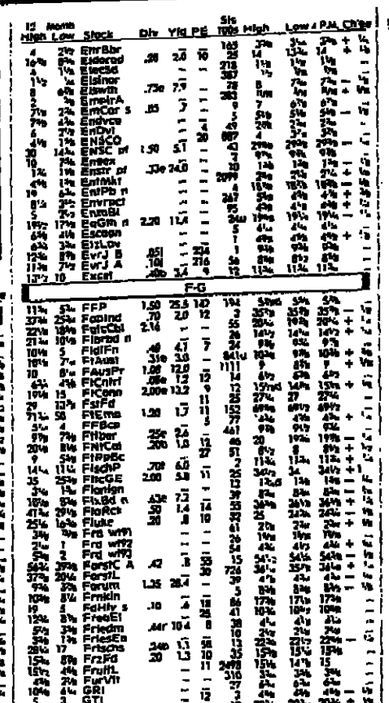
Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

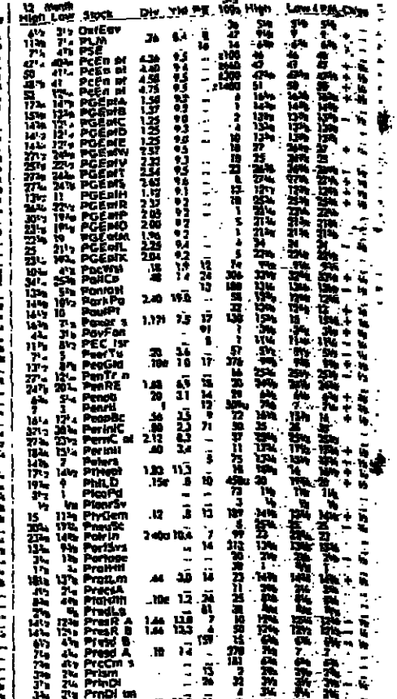
Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press







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Denmark	D.Kr.	2,700	1,304	1,500
Finland	F.M.	1,760	1,334	970
France	F.F.	1,500	1,230	830
Germany (mail)	D.M.	580	403	320
—*hand delivery	D.M.	739	103	379
Great Britain	£	140	96.60	77
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—hand delivery Athens, Thessaloniki	Dr.	33,000	21,600	18,000
Ireland	£Ird.	155	136	85
Italy	Lire	420,000	308,000	231,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400
Portugal	Esc.	29,000	29,240	16,000
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600
—***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600
—***hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	46,800	—	23,400
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100
—**hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400
Switzerland	S.Fr.	455	455	255
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	470	Varies by country	260
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	620		340
Central/Latin America	$	540		295

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IHT EXTRAS

Full weekend sports results in Monday's IHT

Friday's market closings in Saturday's IHT

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Thursday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

Dollar Closes Firm After Overcoming Resistance

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher Thursday, after breaking through resistance during afternoon trading, in response to weakness in the yen, dealers said.

The Japanese currency was depressed by concern about possible insider trading connected with the planned merger of Mitsui Bank and Taiyo Kobe Bank, announced earlier in the week.

The dollar was also bolstered on the eve of the monthly U.S. employment report, which many dealers believe will send out positive signals on the American economy.

Economists expect Friday's data to show that the increase in U.S. nonfarm payrolls slowed to 50,000 in August after a rise of 169,000 in July, but pointed out that the August data will have been distorted by strikes.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.9565	1.9415
Pound sterling	1.5735	1.5835
Japanese yen	144.50	143.55
Swiss franc	1.6890	1.6745
French franc	6.6075	6.5275

Source: Reuters

Despite coming under limited pressure after news of a larger-than-expected fall in U.S. factory orders for July, the dollar closed at 1.9655 Deutsche marks, a full pfennig above Wednesday's 1.9545 close.

The U.S. currency rose to 145.00 yen from 144.28 the day before, after trading as high as 145.45 during the afternoon.

The pound dipped to $1.5685 from $1.5775, while the dollar advanced to 1.6965 Swiss francs from 1.6845 and to 6.6305 French francs from 6.5815.

The dollar overcame resistance noted in earlier European trading to push through levels of 1.96 DM and 144.45 yen, dealers said.

In London, the dollar finished at 1.9565 DM, up from 1.9415 DM at Wednesday's close. It also advanced to 144.50 yen from 143.55 and to 1.6890 Swiss francs from 1.6745.

■ Dollar Soars in Prague

The dollar soared to 105 Czechoslovakian crowns, seven times more than the highest official rate, during the first hard-currency auction in Prague, the Communist Party daily Rude Pravo was quoted by The Associated Press as reporting.

Anonymous Czechoslovak enterprises offered their hard-currency reserves for sale to others at prices determined by demand. The official exchange rate has recently fluctuated between 10-15 crowns.

■ New Yugoslav Note

The Yugoslav national bank is planning to introduce a one-million-dinar banknote this fall, according to the official Tanjug news agency. The Associated Press reported from Belgrade. The new note is worth $35 at the current rate.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 31, 1989

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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer. Eq. Trust $ 24.24
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units $ N/C
(w) Currency Units $ N/C
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Global Fund $ 621.13
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund $ 267.70
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund $ 328.57
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia. $ 131.30
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
(d) Baerbond SF 939.00*
(d) Conbar SF 1883.00*
(d) Equibaer America $ 1766.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1674.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1697.00
(d) Stockbar SF 2375.00
(d) SFR-BAER SF 970.00*
(d) Swissbar SF 2596.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,303.47
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,178.81
(r) Multicurrency Yen Y 257,046.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR FF 11,628.01
BNP INTERFUNDS
(w) Interbond Fund $ 191.95
(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 10.87
(w) Intercurrency DM DM 30.71
(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.74
(w) Intercurrency Managed $ 10.66
(w) Interequity French Offer $ 14.48
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 20.72
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 12.98
(w) Interequity European Class $ 9.58
(w) Interequity Australia Cls. $ 111.22
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian LF 58,484.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite FF 11,543.01
(w) Interlux Capital FFr FF 13,485.16
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap. FF 11,335.45
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF LF 69,206.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU ECU 1,281.98
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Shore Distributor Guernesey 0481 26614
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) $ 12.00
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) $ 10.17
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Asian Growth Fund $ 32.26
(w) Asian Income Fund $ 9.18*
(w) Diverbond SF 84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A $ 19.01
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B $ 19.77
(w) FIF Internat.America $ 16.60
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific $ 45.52
(w) FIF Internat.Europe $ 28.98
(w) FIF Internat.Japan Y 1,284.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A $ 11.66
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B $ 11.66
(w) France International FF 105.45
(w) France Blue chips No 1 FF 122,705.38
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A $ 133.29
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B $ 279.55
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$ $ 110.40
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN $ 9,928.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM $ 104.33
(w) IPNA-3 $ 1128.00
(w) Malacca Fund $ 13.40
(w) The Siam Fund $ 19.07
(w) Pacific Gold Fund $ 13.09
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
(w) Daiwa Capital E. Fund $ 1040.82
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild $ 1013.94
(w) Ecu D'Or ECU 96.84
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund ECU 10.14
(b) Pri-Tech $ 1245.10
(b) Source Sicav $ 11.47
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund DM124.78
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund DM152.49
(b) Eagle Fund LF 10754.00
(d) Europe Japan Fund $ 10.15
(b) Governm. Sec. Funds $ 75.58
(w) Leicom $ 2698.06
(b) Opportunities Fund $ 908.02
(b) Prifirst $ 531.53
(b) Prirop fund DM 53.63
(w) Rente Plus BF 56073.00
(t) Select. Horizon Dev. FF 53713.98
(t) Select. Horizon FF FF 56951.35
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL FL 10379.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD $ 105.53
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
(w) BSS Bond Fund SF 84.08*
(w) BSS Intelsec. SF 1970.36
(w) BSS Int'l Bond $ 1.22*
(w) BSS Int'l Equity $ 2.235
B.F.A.C.M.
(w) Ecu Multiplacement ECU 1103.86
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market $ 12.55
(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 30.50
(w) $ Bond $ 13.08
(w) Non-$ Bond DM 31.51
(w) Global Equity $ 16.99
(w) Global Bond $ 13.21
(w) Global Bond & Equity $ 14.52
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs $ 6.78
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV
(t) Global Bond Fund ECU 11.15
(t) European Securities Fund . ECU 14.24
(t) French Securities Fund FF 132.88
(t) North American Secu.Fund . $ 11.74
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund $ 9.68
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES FF 5,777.01
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro ECU 1,067.54
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses FF 7,604.82
(d) Fructilux-Act.Euro ECU 1,286.61
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier FF 5,717.53
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 119.60
(w) Callander Fund-Asset $ 107.92
(w) Callander Fund-Span. Ptas 10,762
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 94.51
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 37.33
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme FF 116,738.41
(w) CFI Long Terme FF1147,583.88
CIC GROUP
(d) Oblicic Monetaire FF 11305.18
(d) Oblicic Court Terme FF 11686.60
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citicur USD Portofolios $ 1301.80
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income ECU 1315.84
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1206.62
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro ECU 1053.55
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing $ $
(d) Citinvest Selector $ 960.10
(d) Citinvest Guardian $ $ 1063.61
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro ECU 1070.12
(d) Citiport N.A Equity $ 146.51
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity Yen 11502.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity £ 126.82
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq. $ 134.30
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq. ECU 140.48
(d) Citiport N.A.$ Bond $ 110.81
(d) Citiport Euro Bond ECU 104.27
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd. YEN 10634.00
CITITRUST
(w) US. $ Equities $ 223.51112
(w) US. $ Bonds $ 11.95673
(w) US. $ Money Market $ 11.50000
(w) Global Equities. $ 9.77
(w) Global Money Market. $ 11.33
(w) Global Bonds. $ 11.32
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Actibonds $ 35.93
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Glbl.Grth. $ 11.20
(w) CM North Amer Grth $ 9.09
(w) Elysees Court Terme FF 58,483.44
(w) Elysees Long Terme FF 55,107.35
(w) Elysees Monetaire FF 59,570.18
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd £ 106.74
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) DM 1,010.83
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) ECU 1,037.44
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) $ 1,070.61
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) YEN101,065.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A ECU 11.53
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B ECU 12.11
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A ecu 14.11
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B ecu 14.05
CODEVALOR SICAV
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse SF 1928.00
(w) C.Rendement US$ $ 1415.50
(w) C.Croissance Dollar $ 1566.14
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling £ 1021.23
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse SF 2153.06
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term . $ 10.43
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency. ECU 10.12
(w) Equity:United Kingdom £ 12.38
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) CSF Bonds SF 83.25
(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 103.75
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 126.41
(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 114.83
(d) Bond Valor Yen Y 11,032.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 104.23
(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 160.25
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 183.91
(d) CSF Internatonal SF 149.00
(d) Actions Suisses SF 659.75
(d) Europa-Valor SF 222.25
(d) Energie-Valor SF 165.75
(d) Canasec SF 697.00
(d) Ussec SF 835.00
(d) Pacific-Valor SF 233.50
(d) CS Gold Valor $ 157.49
(d) CS Ecu Bond A ECU 103.58
(d) CS Ecu Bond B ECU 118.67
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A' DM 256.05
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B' DM 256.05
(d) CS Gulden Bond A FL 101.16
(d) CS Gulden Bond B FL 112.50
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A' DM 98.38
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B' DM 103.94
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A DM 101.10
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B DM 111.63
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A $ 102.01
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B $ 115.40
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1422.76
(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1231.89
(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1499.93
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 115,803.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
+(d) Concentra DM 45.32
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 82.05
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd $ 162.93
(w) Winchester Capital $ 107.70
(w) Winchester Holdings FF 143.56
(w) Winchester Holdings $ 14.96
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S ECU 1192.66
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S ECU 1146.18
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd. ECU 12.09
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 35.83
(w) Worldwide Special $ 823.88
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified $ 15.82
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series $ 22.44
(m) Winchester Frontier $ 194.89
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd $ 91.75

EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier:0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d)Inc.: Bid. $ 13.51Offer. $ 13.935
@(d)Cap.: Bid. $ 19.27Offer. $ 19.868
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.1093
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 0.7207
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.3568
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.9670
(w) Long Term $ 30.3255
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.
W. Rotter, (212) 573-0440
(d) EFF $ 356.88
(d) ESP $ 169.68
(d) EMR $ 102.82
ELDERS SWITZ.(038) 24 79 79
(w)Elders Int Bid SF 109.00Offer SF 115.50
(w)Elders Aus Bid A$ 99.00Offer A$ 104.75
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Europe A FL 12.23
(w) Global A FL 13.17
(w) North America A FL 11.45
(w) UK Equities £ 11.67
(w) UK Small Co. £ 11.04
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.
(w) Comete $ 767.22
(w) Meteore Y 130,357.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 1890.08
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MGT. LTD.
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
(w) Amer. Smaller Cos.Eqty. PHL $ 21.72
(d) British Equity Portfolio $ N/C
(d) Ecu Bond Portfolio ECU N/C
(w) European Equity Ptfl. $ 39.15
(d) Mediterranean Equity Ptfl. $ N/C
(d) Multi-Currency Bond Ptfl. $ N/C
(d) North American Bond Ptfl. $ N/C
(w) Oriental Equity Ptfl. $ 89.23
(d) Sterling Bond Portfolio £ N/C
(d) Sterling Sh. Term Asset Ptfl. £ N/C
(d) U.S.$ Sh. Term Asset PHL $ N/C
(d) Western Pac. Equity Ptfl. $ N/C
(w) Amer. Mgt. Equity Ptfl. $ 10.27
(w) Nordic Equity Ptfl. $ 12.61
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.
(d)New Europe Fund $ 10.76
(d)Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf. $ 10.29
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 121.33
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 102.25
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 68.07
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref. $ 102.44
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 138.00*
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 18.07
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 165.21
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 335.87
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.)
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged $ 11.25
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg $ 11.78
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 17.18
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund. $ 66.67*
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 24.17
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd $ 13.74
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd $ 13.33
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 14.37
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 98.51
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 34.10
(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 70.09
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.
(d) American Portfolio $ 1.08*
(d) European Portfolio $ 1.63*
(d) Japan Portfolio $ 1.36*
(d) South East Asian Portfolio. $ 0.96*
(d) U.K. Portfolio $ 1.14*
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio. $ 0.95*
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl. £ 10.33*
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio. $ 10.21*
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd
(d) Portofolio $ 0.8943
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd $ 1.64
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd £ 47.40
(w) Gold Income $ 3.67
(w) Gold Appreciation $ 3.64
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS
(w)Gaia Hedge I $ 137.25*Red $ 133.58
(w)Gaia Hedge II $ 91.17*Red $ 90.37
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640
(w) GAM (CH) America SF 1329.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1501.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific SF 1679.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.
(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.035
(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.044
(d) DM Deposit DM 5.142
(d) Yen Deposit Y 509.400
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit SF 5.148
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd A$ 1.082
(d) French Franc Deposit fd . FF 10.40
(d) N. American $ 1.75
(d) Japan Y 701.00
(d) Pacific Basin Y 313.00
(d) International growth $ 2.92
(d) British £ 2.37
(d) Sterling Gilt £ 1.10
(d) International Bond $ 1.20
(d) Yen Convertible bond Y 3007.00
(d) European Fund DM 6.05
(d) E.C.U. Fund ECU 0.98
(d) Australasian fund £ 0.38
(d) Canadian fund Can$ 0.96
(d) Emerging Markets Fund £ 1.33
(d) Global Resources Fund £ 0.80
GEFINOR FUNDS
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530
(w) East Investment Fund $ 1013.42
(w) Scottish World Fund £ 222.5098
(w) State St. American $ 317.78
GENERALE BANK
(see also Interselex Group)
(d) Rentinvest $ 26.72*
(d) Capital Rentinvest $ 115.83
(d) Rentinbel Distr. LF 10,142.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap. LF 10,667.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
11 Athol St.Douglas,I. of Man.44-624-26037
(w) Futurgam S.A. $ 152.36
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc $ 246.24
(w) GAMerica Inc $ 260.50
(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 162.91
(w) GAM Asean Inc $ 150.89*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord. $ 109.17*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe. $ 130.86*
(w) GAM Boston Inc $ 178.55
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 28.24
(w) GAM European Inc. $ 114.73
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 263.99
(w) GAM France Inc FF 1448.84
(w) GAM Global Fund $ 125.49
(w) GAM High Yield Inc. $ 110.44
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 181.69*
(w) GAM International Inc. $ 163.62
(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 417.17
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund $ 101.39*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund £ 102.25
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund SF 101.01
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund DM 101.06*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund Y 10,069.00*
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 124.19
(w) GAM Pacific Inc $ 477.99
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc. $ 166.30*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc $ 198.73
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd SF 100.97
(w) GAM Value Inc. $ 107.21
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc $ 456.48
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 182.64
(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 161.14
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc. $ 131.53
(w) GAM ut Inc. $ 270.57
(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 226.37*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. SF 94.99*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. £ 101.64*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. DM 94.48
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. Y 12,007.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC
(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 14.34
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 45.63
(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 13.61
(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 33.52
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 35.89
(w) G.T. Biotechn./Health Fund. $ 9.69
(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 16.56
(w) G.T. Britain Fund £ 8.53
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 11.75
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 21.46
(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 30.12
(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 30.98
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund $ 14.35
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd. $ 16.11
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 22.95
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 10.99
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 11.54
(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 11.53
(d) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class $ 6.93
(d) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd $ 31.64
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl $ 9.41
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl. £ 9.95
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl. £ 8.78
(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 34.06
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies $ 10.45
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund $ 10.60
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies $ 13.07
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 18.67
(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 39.42
(d) European Equity Fund DM 18.82
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 12.86
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd $ 25.69
(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 20.07
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 51.24
(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 32.31
IAM , 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
(d) Iam Flagship Fund ECU 86.11
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France FF 557.65
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl DM 215.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan Y 10,973.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz. FS 209.22
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A $ 109.59
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe ECU 113.92
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl. FL 214.17
(w) Iam Europe global ECU 104.03
(w) Iam Europe luxe ECU 104.41
(w) Iam Europe 90/10 ECU 101.07
(w) Iam Europe 1992 ECU 106.44
(w) Iam Europe du Sud ECU 107.80
INTERSELEX GROUP
(d) Int.America Fund $ 17.34
(d) Int.Belgo Fund LF 3362.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav LF 7008.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund $ 1286.23*
(d) Int.World Fund $ 101.84*
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD $ 1041.57
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust Y 17,759.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust $ 26.91

(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 91.06
(b) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 59.22
(d) J.F European $ 11.09
(d) J.F International $ 13.80
(d) J.F Gib Convertibles Trust $ 12.11
KIDDER, PEABODY & Co. INC.
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd. $ N/C
THE LIBERTY FUNDS U.S. 806-743-5959
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund $ N/C
LLOYDS BANK PLC. POB 438, Geneva 11
Mrs. C. Berteletti,(22) 208611/ext. 2222.
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 114.40
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 195.60
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 245.40
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income SF 287.00
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 164.65*
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 252.30
+(w)Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos $ 18.57
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
(m) Global Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd. $ N/C
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 39.34
(m) Mint Limited - Income $ 14.60
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 20.79
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A $ 29.27
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 18.51
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 14.75
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 13.03
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 10.60
(m) Fame Mint Gtd Plc $ 113.32
(m) Mint Sa Res Ltd (BNP) $ 103.17
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 10.91
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.
(m) Sterling Class £ 4.79
(m) U.S Dollar Class $ 9.47
MERRILL LYNCH
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd $ 12.33
(d) Global equity Portfolio $ 10.89
(d) Iberia portfolio $ 11.56
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio. $ 13.48
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio $ 9.40
(d) US Federal Securites $ 9.90
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A $ 11.06
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B $ 11.00
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl. $ 10.87
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio DM 10.26
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolion £ 10.55
(d) US Dollar Portfolion $ 10.69
(d) Yen Portfolio Y 1013.00
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271,St. Helier,Jersey
(d) Int.High Income $ 2.452
(d) Dollar Man.Curr $ 14.29
(d) Dollar Man. Port $ 2.210
(d) Sterling Man.Port £ 1.930
(d) Pioneer Markets £ 3.131
(d) U.K. Growth £ 1.160
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth $ 1.400*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals $ 0.997
(d) Sterling Man. Curr. £ 17.79
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd $ 4.133
(d) Jersey Gilt £ 0.1872
(d) Okasan Global Strat $ 17.4700
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund $ 13.10*
NIMARBEN
(w) Class A $ 153.83
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.
(w) The Brazil Fund $ 2.42
(w) NMB Dutch Fund FL 39.40
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund $ 10.46
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency $ 28.55
(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 16.23
(w) Dollar Long Term $ 16.04
(w) Japanese Yen Y 26.29
(w) Pound Sterling £ 15.92
(w) Deutsche Mark DM 12.97
(w) Dutch Florin FL 13.04
(w) Dutch Florin Multi. FL 10.47
(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.95
(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 12.73
(w) European Currency ECU 14.41
(w) Convertibles $ 11.36
(w) French Franc F 103.09
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend SF 10.43
PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Belux Fund LF 11,006.00
(d) Cortexa International $ 137.02
(d) Ecupar ECU 1,383.43
(d) Far East Growth Fund $ 148.27
(d) Luxor $ 8.23
(w) Moneyflow LF 10,217.00
(d) Pareurope Growth $ 21.25
(d) Parinter Fund $ 226.71
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 150.55
(d) Europhenix ECU 203.01
(d) Parinter Bond Fund $ 12.29
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A' LF 1,335.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B' LF 1,438.00
(w) Obli-Franc FF 1,215.35
(w) Obli-DM 'A' DM 1,164.28
(w) Obli-DM 'B' DM 1,299.89
(w) Obligestion SF 91.00
(w) Obli-Dollar 'A' $ 1,203.65
(w) Obli-Dollar 'B' $ 1,261.93
(w) Obli-Yen 'A' Y 108,937.00
(w) Obli-Yen 'B' Y 115,002.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'A' FL 1,064.48
(w) Obli-Gulden 'B' FL 1,125.45
(w) Parsuisse SF 1,644.70
(w) Parjapon Y 3,600.00
PERMAL GROUP
(m) Drakkar Growth $ 2064.67
(m) Nascal Ltd $ 1326.10
(m) Select Equities Ltd $ 961.20
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd $ 1643.89
(m) Updyke Ltd $ 275.28
(m) Value N.V. $ 2156.39
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 38.91
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 26.14
(w) DP Energy Resources. $ 43.41
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V. FL 61.90
(w) Japan Diversified Fund $ 56.04
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold $ 354.15
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 257.15
PIONEER GROUP
(d) Pioneer Fund $ 25.00
(d) Pioneer II $ 21.51
PUTNAM
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 16.15
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr $ 13.25
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 11.57
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
(d) Robeco FL 112.60
(d) Rolinco FL 112.30
(d) Rorento FL 61.90
(d) Rodamco FL 161.70
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 187.64
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd. £ 6.14
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd C$ 15.25
+(w)RBC European Fund $ 12.30
+(w)RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 41.93
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd $ 55.57
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd. $ 12.34
+(a)RBC Man.Currency Fd $ 38.67
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd $ 16.39*
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND
Lux.Tel: (352)489061
EQUITY FUNDS
(d)Alpha UK £ 1.29
(d)Alpha US$ $ 1.35
(d)Alpha Worldwide SF 5.65
(d)Alpha Japanese Y 1057.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim $ 1.16
(d)Alpha European ECU 1.17
(d)Gold Share $ 1.05
BOND FUNDS
(d)Sterling Pound £ 105.19
(d)US$ Bond US$ 108.54
(d)Deutschmark Bond DM 50.64
(d)Alpha Worldwide SF 56.94
RESERVE FUNDS
(d)Sterling Reserve £ 10.943
(d)US$ Reserve $ 10.576
(d)Deutschmark Reserve DM 10.400
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
(d) Oporto Growth Fund $ 9.375
INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIOS (IP)
(d) IP Global Balanced $ 11.47
(d) IP Precious Metals $ 9.81
(d) IP Global Bond $ 10.43
(d) IP US Share $ 12.55
(d) IP Global Equity $ 12.43
(d) IP Pacific Equity $ 11.44
(d) IP Euro Equity $ 12.99
(d) IP US Govt-securities $ 10.98
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
(w)Equity Intl Acc $ 11.42
(w)Equity Intl Inc $ 10.68
(w)Equity Global $ 1.09
(w)Equity Far East $ 1.78
(w)Equity Gold $ 0.92
(w)Equity Japan Y 129.00
(w)Equity Nordic $ 1.20
(w)Equity U.K. £ 1.17
(d)Equity Continental Europe $ 1.10
(d)Equity Mediterranean $ 1.16
(d)Equity North America $ 1.18
(d)Bond DEM DM 0.97
(w)Bond Intl Acc $ 7.68
(w)Bond Intl Inc $ 6.41
(d)Bond Sweden SEK 10.10
(d)Bond Dollar $ 0.99
(w)High Income Acc $ 0.99
(w)High Income Inc $ 0.90
(w)Multicurrency $ 1.0493
(d)FRF FF 1.0319
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF)
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A $ 11.48
(w) SF Bonds B Germany DM 21.85
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(w) SF Bonds D Switz. SF 20.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B. £ 8.30
(w) SF Bonds F Japan Y 1650.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe ECU 11.66
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide $ 11.34
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium BF 555.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America $ 12.27
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe ECU 12.65
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin YEN 1650.00
(w) SF Eq. N France FF 70.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries $ 11.01
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines $ 10.27
(w) SF Equities R World Wide $ 11.79
(w) SF Short Term S France FF 111.87
(w) SF Short Term T Eur. ECU 10.92
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
(w) SAM Diversified Inc. $ 105.11
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg
(b) SHB Bond Fund $ 42.51
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh. $ 51.66
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh $ 11.72
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares $ 9.11
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh $ 9.46
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs $ 10.15
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh $ 9.94
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) AmericaValor SF 523.50
(d) AngloValor £ 202.77
(d) Asia Portfolio SF 617.32
(d) Convert Bond Selection SF 105.73
(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 137.33

(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 118.79
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(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 120.94
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(d) GermaniaValor DM 499.50
(d) Gold Portfolio SF 579.64
(d) ItalValor Lit 539,495.00
(d) Japan Portfolio SF 420.00
(d) SBC US$ MMF $ 5725.44
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1297.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 107.52
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec SF 107.91
(d) Swissvalor SF 424.00
(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 82.25
(d) UniversalFund SF 133.72
(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11,945.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund $ 2.05
(d) Pacific Invt Fd. S.A. $ 11.30
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA DM N/C
(d) Pac Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A. DM 6.30
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A. £ N/C
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd. $ 12.56
(d) Thornton European Fund $ 6.59
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 10.36
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 26.24
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 21.98
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev Fd $ 52.79
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 29.96
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd $ 12.06
(d) Thor.Litt. Dragons Fd Ltd $ 20.83
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd $ 7.12
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund. $ 9.91
(w) The Global Access Fund $ 9.69
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.
(m)T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd. $ 10.38
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD
Tel.0481 27963
(d) Amer Spec Sits $ 47.25
(d) Eurobond $ 27.97
(d) Mortgage C$ 13.28
(d) Overseas $ 29.29
(d) Tiger $ 38.43
(d) High Yield Bond £ 70.20
(d) Marunouchi £ 82.30
(d) Far Eastern £ 593.10
(d) Gilt £ 512.40
(d) Mod Currency-Dollar $ 1.398
(d) Mod Currency-Stlg £ 108.10
(d) 1992 £ 282.70
(d) Wall Street £ 268.70
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog £ 104.10*
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH
(d) B-FUND SF 990.01
(d) M-FUND SF 1127.88
(d) M-Distribution SF 105.72
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 10.35
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Amca American Shrs SF 44.75
(d) Bond-Invest SF 65.00
(d) Brit-Invest Shares SF 842.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds DM 205.80
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds SF 108.60
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SF 233.50
(d) Eurit SF 361.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 232.00*
(d) Francit Shares. SF 226.50
(d) Germac Shares. SF 223.00
(d) Globinvest Shares. SF 121.00
(d) Gold Invest Shares. SF 265.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh. SF 245.50
(d) Itac Shares SF 244.00
(d) Japan-Invest Sh. SF 1696.00
(d) Sima (stock price) SF 239.00
(d) Skandinavien-Invest SF 282.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv. $ 5341.11
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds. SF 1018.00*
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirenta DM 41.70
(d) Unifonds DM 34.20
(d) Unirak DM 82.75
(d) Unizins DM 114.75
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
(d) Univers Sav Amer C$ 11.26
(d) Univers Sav Equity C$ 13.08
(d) Univers Sav Global C$ 5.52
(d) Univers Sav Pacific C$ 8.90
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res C$ 6.61
VHOYTEMA & CHAUSSEE Brussels 5118933
(m) vH&C Managed Fut. Index $ 188.00

Other Funds

(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'94' $ 9.97
(r) Acticroissance $ 477.49
(w) Actifinance Intl $ 835.67
(w) Actigestion FF 1119.50
(w) Activest Intl $ 22.95
(d) Amvabel FL 97.80
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 261.85
(b) Ariane $ 3,454.33
(m) Atlantic Fund $ 100.97
(d) Atlas Fund SF 129.76
(r) Australia Fund $ 15.92
(d) Bahamas Superfund $ 987.00
(b) Bloo Monod Bond Fund $ 180.06
(d) Berg Norden Sicav $ 146.53
(d) Berg Trust Sicav $ 125.91
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund. $ 11.80
(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int. $ 87.20
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 120.10
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund $ 10.18
(w) CMI Investment Fund $ 1234.00
(d) Cash Gestion FF 9586.67
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(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 34.38
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(m) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA $ 9.21
(w) Conqueror Fund Ltd $ 97.66
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(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 253.96
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(w) D.G.C. $ 189.07
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND $ 93.67
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1053.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd $ 1142.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 23.99
(w) Dreyfus America Fund $ 17.79
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'L $ 64.33
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 1017.86
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 11.17
(w) Esprit Sicav ECU 1243.24*
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd. $ 10.81
(d) Europe Obligations ECU 75.12
(d) Europe 1992 $ 9.92
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. $ 137.30
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. $ 56.35
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 39,092.13
(w) F.I.T. Fund II FF 108.91
(d) Fonditalia $ 78.49
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 212.45
(d) Forexfund Limited $ 9.11
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 77.88
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd DM 162.18
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins DM 42.50
(w) Future Div.Fund $ 30,175.00
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 17.70
(m) German Sel. Associates DM 2150.47
(d) Green Line France FF 736.79
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 284.94
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(w) Hestia Funds $ 154.94
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1849.43
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. SF 193.14
(w) IFDC Japan Fund YEN 48,242.00
(r) ILA-IGB $ 6.51
(r) ILA-IGS $ 9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 15.25
(m) IncAsia N.V. $ 10.99
(w) Interecu Fund ECU 1216.16
(m) Interface Fund Ltd. $ 151.44
(d) Interfund SA $ 39.43
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 390.77
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 24.71
(w) Intersec SA $ 3597.43
(d) Investa DWS DM 72.15
(w) Inpremet $ 10.06
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 45.56
(m) Japan Selection Asses. Y 9,810.00
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(w) Kenmar Intl - B $ 9838.00
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 251.76
(d) KML-II High Yield 29/08/89 $ 909.23
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(d) Liquibaer $ 1764.00
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(m) London Portfolio G'td II. $ 10.08
(d) Luxfund $ 104.32
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(d) NCA FUND $ 11.36
(w) Nippon Fund $ 109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 188.88
(w) NMT Citadel Bond SF 114.36
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s $ 111.07
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 15.89
(d) Nomura-Cap Inl Eq Fd $ 14.33
(d) Nordmix Lit 11455.00
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 274.07
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. $ 137.58
(m) Overlook Performance $ 1200.33
(d) Pacific Nies Fund $ 10.36
(w) PAM Futures Trad. $ 929.85
(w) Pancurri Inc. $ 122.51
(w) Presp. I.H.Inc.P.F.25/08/88 $ 9.23
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund $ 0.71
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 14294.88
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd $ 9.68*
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 363.00
(w) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd $ 11.36
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.++ $ 31.00
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed $ N/C
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 18.80
(w) Spectrafund Ltd. $ 15.80x
(w) SP International S.A. $ 5129.87
(m)SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 1034.52
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A $ 6.69
(w) Sussex Silverman $ 1181.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 89.79
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. $ 10.20*
(w) The Optimum Fund $ 1223.54
(m)The Petrus Fund Ltd. $ 1.09
(m) Tii(C)O.T.C.)Jap.fd Sicav $ 9.84
(w) Transpacific Fund Y 36720.00
(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 81.00
(w) Trans Europe Fund NV $ N/C
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD $ 4595.89
(w) Turquoise Fund $ 216.54
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A $ 3748.34
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B $ 1979.53
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1406.70
(d) Unico Inv.Fund DM 77.88
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(d) Uni Bond Fund ECU 1528.73
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(d) Univers Bonds DM 132.55
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 18.06
(d) Vesper Tr 'A' FF 1016.13
(d) Vesper Tr 'B' FF 999.33
(d) Vesper Tr 'C' FF N/C
(d) Vesper Tr 'D' FF 975.56
(d) Victoria Fund $ 23,000.00
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 14.13
(w) World Fund S.A. $ 11.54
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 11.85
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd $ 90,492.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; # - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

SPORTS

Reds Help Close NL East Race

The Associated Press

It didn't take any of Whitey Herzog's managerial genius to figure out why the St. Louis Cardinals didn't beat the Cincinnati Reds.

"You can't win if you don't get a run," Herzog said.

Cincinnati, held to one hit over 12 innings, snapped a scoreless tie in the 13th on a single by pinch-hitter Dave Collins, and the Reds beat the Cardinals, 2-0, despite a brilliant pitching performance by Jose DeLeon.

Over 11 innings, DeLeon faced only the minimum 33 batters, allowed only one hit, struck out eight and walked none. He retired Cincinnati's first 10 batters before Luis Quinones lined a one-out single in the fourth. A double play erased Quinones, and DeLeon set down the next 22 batters.

"It was really sad we couldn't pull that one out," said Todd Zeile, St. Louis's rookie catcher. "DeLeon just put the ball where I had my glove all night."

The loss kept the Cardinals in second place in the National League East, tied with the New York Mets and 2½ games behind the Chicago Cubs. The winning Montreal Expos pulled to within three games.

In the NL West, the San Francisco Giants remained four games ahead of the Houston Astros as both won.

After Quinones's single in the fourth, the Reds did not get another hit until he doubled with one out in the 13th off Todd Worrell.

Eric Davis was intentionally walked, and stopped at second when Collins drove in Quinones. Davis scored the Reds' second run when Zeile threw wildly in an attempt to stop him from stealing third.

The Cardinals, who stranded 16 base runners, left the bases loaded in the 10th and 12th innings.

Astros 8, Cubs 4: In Chicago, Mike Scott pitched his 18th victory, tying Oakland's Dave Stewart and St. Louis's Joe Magrane for the major-league high. Gerald Young had four hits, three RBIs and one run. Rafael Ramirez had three hits and two runs.

Mets 9, Dodgers 3: In Los Angeles, Kevin McReynolds hit New York's first grand slam of the season as the Mets completed a three-game sweep.

Expos 5, Padres 1: In San Diego, Dennis Martinez pitched a six-hitter for his 15th victory, and Dave Martinez had two hits and drove in two runs for Montreal.

Giants 3, Phillies 2: In San Francisco, Will Clark doubled in two runs and scored on Dickie Thon's error in the three-run fifth.

Pirates 7, Braves 5: In Pittsburgh, Billy Hatcher's run-scoring pinch single snapped an eighth-inning tie.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

■ Cubs Make Trades

The Chicago Cubs traded pitcher Calvin Schiraldi, outfielder Darrin Jackson and a minor league player to be named later to the San Diego Padres Wednesday night for outfielder Marvell Wynne and infielder Luis Salazar.

Wynne, 29, batted .252 with six home runs and 35 RBIs in 105 games this season. Salazar, 33, was hitting .268 in 95 games, with eight home runs and 22 RBIs.

Schiraldi, 27, was 3-6 with four saves and a 3.78 earned run average in 54 relief appearances. Jackson, 25, had been used sparingly, batting .229 with only one home run and eight RBIs, mostly as a pinch-hitter.

Mike Blake, Reuters-UPI

Dave Gallagher of the White Sox is nailed in a rundown by Ernie Whitt.

Angels' Abbott Silences Boston's Heavy Hitters

The Associated Press

After his teammates gave up 30 hits and 21 runs to the Boston Red Sox in a doubleheader the night before, the California Angels' Jim Abbott gave the Red Sox nothing but grief.

"There's not too much you can do about that one," Boston's manager, Joe Morgan, said after Abbott pitched a four-hitter to key the Angels' 4-0 victory Wednesday night. "We were hog-tied all the way."

The rookie left-hander, born without a right hand, was given a standing ovation by Boston fans after his third complete game and second shutout in 24 major league starts. The triumph stopped the Red Sox's nine-game winning streak.

"I've been struggling, but the team has been patient with me," said Abbott, 11-9 overall but only 2-3 in the month of August. "The main key for me is to throw strikes. When I do that, I'm confident I can win."

With the victory, California moved to within two games of the Oakland Athletics in the American League West. The division-leading Athletics lost to the New York Yankees.

In the AL East, the Baltimore Orioles remained one game ahead of the Toronto Blue Jays after both won. Boston fell to five games back.

The Angels, whipped 8-4 and 13-5 in a doubleheader Tuesday night, nailed down the victory with three runs off starter John Dopson in the fourth inning. Chili Davis singled to center, and Brian Downing walked. Lance Parrish struck out, but Jack Howell grounded a single to right, scoring Davis, and Kent Anderson followed with a two-run double down the left-field line.

The Angels added a run in the eighth when Parrish came home on a throwing error by right fielder Kevin Romine.

"They're a very, very good hitting team, but maybe they were a little tired from running the bases last night," Abbott said.

Yankees 8, Athletics 5: In New York, Steve Balboni hit a home run and drove in four runs, Eric Plunk beat the team that traded him earlier this summer and the Yankees ended a six-game losing streak.

Orioles 7, Indians 4: In Cleveland, Phil Bradley doubled twice during a seven-run first inning, and Jeff Ballard won his fourth straight.

Blue Jays 2, White Sox 1: In Toronto, Nelson Liriano blooped a two-out, run-scoring single in the sixth to lift the Blue Jays to their eighth victory in nine games.

Twins 7, Rangers 3: In Minneapolis, the Twins scored six runs in the eighth as Kirby Puckett singled home two runs and pinch-hitter John Moses doubled home two more.

Royals 6, Tigers 1: In Kansas City, Jim Eisenreich doubled twice and had three hits, and Mark Gubicza pitched a four-hitter over seven innings.

Mariners 7, Brewers 3: In Milwaukee, Ken Griffey Jr. drove in three runs with a home run and a single. Randy Johnson and Mike Jackson combined on a six-hitter.

AP

Jose DeLeon: Brilliant pitching.

Olympic Tennis Elevated; Soccer Age Limit Approved

The Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The International Olympic Committee gave final approval Thursday to a soccer eligibility plan limiting the tournament at the Barcelona Summer Games to players 23 years old and younger.

The committee also agreed to retain tennis as a medal sport but said the International Tennis Federation must cease all competition in South Africa.

At its 95th session, the IOC reluctantly went along with soccer's ruling body, FIFA, and adopted the age restriction as an experiment that will be reviewed after the 1992 Games. IOC Vice President Kevan Gosper said there was "very extensive debate" on the soccer issue, but both that measure and the one on tennis were adopted by near-unanimous votes.

Gosper also said that the IOC had decided to change a rule adopted the previous day barring Olympic eligibility for tennis players who compete in South Africa. He said the ban would stay but would be effective only from Thursday's vote and not retroactive to the end of the 1988 Games, as originally agreed.

The change means a handful of top players, including 1988 bronze medalist Brad Gilbert of the United States who have played in South African since last fall, are again eligible for the Olympics.

Gosper, who is from Australia, said the IOC was concerned about the links between the ITF and South Africa and hoped the federation would expel the racially divided country at its annual meeting next month.

He said there was no formal condition between retaining tennis in the Olympics and the South African link, "but the message is very clear. They are readmitted and required to end competition in South Africa."

Soccer and tennis were the last remaining eligibility questions for 1992, but Juan Antonio Samaranch faces an old problem as he begins four more years as president of the IOC.

"The top problem is always the same — the next Games," Samaranch said Wednesday after being re-elected to head the panel.

On Wednesday, the IOC gave final approval to a flying drug laboratory that will be able to test for doping anywhere in the world at any time. And it set up a commission to make rules regarding out-of-competition drug tests.

SIDELINES

Yugoslav in NBA Wins a Deferment

BELGRADE (AP) — Vlade Divac, Yugoslavia's star center, has been granted a three-year deferment of his military service, allowing him to play for the Los Angeles Lakers of the NBA, Yugoslav team sources said Thursday.

Divac, 21, who signed with the Lakers in August and has been working out with them, subsequently was drafted by the Yugoslav Army to start his compulsory military service Sept. 19. The Yugoslav military authorities "have accepted Divac's request to postpone his military service and only a few formalities remain to be cleared before the deferment notice is mailed to him to America," reliable sources in his former Yugoslav club, Partizan, said.

U.S. and Soviets Top Student Games

DUISBURG, West Germany (AP) — Wednesday's track and field events capped a string of good performances by Americans in the World University Games. The United States won three of four relay events and also got a gold-medal performance from Roger Kingdom in the 110-meter hurdles as the Games ended.

The United States and the Soviet Union each finished with nine gold and eight bronze medals. Soviet athletes had 11 silver to nine for the U.S. Cuba was third with eight gold, seven silver and four bronze medals.

Ereng Ineligible for NCAA Track

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia (UPI) — Paul Ereng of Kenya, the Olympic 800-meter gold medalist, will be ineligible to run for the University of Virginia track team in National Collegiate Athletic Association competition because he signed a contract with a shoe company, according to a published report.

Virginia's track coach, Fred Binggeli, who confirmed that Ereng had signed with the Diadora shoe company, said he would not be surprised if the contract was for at least $1 million. The money will go into a trust fund, which will preserve Ereng's amateur standing, but Ereng will be prohibited by NCAA rules from collegiate competition. Ereng is enrolled at Virginia to continue his education as a psychology major.

For the Record

The former University of Oklahoma quarterback, Charles Thompson, was sentenced Wednesday to two years in prison on a cocaine-related charge. The former Sooner quarterback, who would have been a junior this season, pleaded guilty April 26 to one count of conspiracy to distribute cocaine. *(AP)*

Brian Shaw scored a game-high 28 points and Danny Ferry added 24 to lead Messaggero Roma to the championship of a pre-season tournament Wednesday night. Shaw, formerly of the Boston Celtics, and Ferry, the former Duke star who chose Italy over the Los Angeles Clippers of the NBA, paced Messaggero to a 109-86 win over Arimo Bologna in the final of the Lido delle Rose tournament. *(AP)*

The Oakland Athletics' slugger Jose Canseco agreed to plead no contest to a misdemeanor charge of possessing a loaded pistol in his red Jaguar and will perform community service as his punishment, his attorney said Wednesday. The semi-automatic pistol was found fully loaded on the floor of his car while it was parked in San Francisco in April. *(AP)*

The Seattle Seahawks have traded cornerback Terry Taylor to the Detroit Lions for fullback James Jones, contingent on each player passing a physical exam, The Seattle Times reported Wednesday. *(AP)*

A Soviet sports committee has approved the playing of an NFL preseason game in Moscow next August, a California businessman and former NFL defensive back, Claude Crabb, said Wednesday in San Jose, California. *(AP)*

Quotable

● Russ Francis, New England Patriots' end, on defensive linemen: "If their IQs were five points lower, they would be geraniums." *(LAT)*

BOOKS

LORD BYRON'S DOCTOR

By Paul West. 277 pages. $19.95. Doubleday & Co., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10103.

Reviewed by Eva Hoffman

IN literary histories and biographies of the English Romantics, J.W. Polidori is one of those accessory figures who surely walked and talked like anyone else at the time, but who by now hovers spectrally on the margins and rates no more than a passing mention.

Paul West, a prolific and original writer of fiction and nonfiction, has used the idiosyncratic, peripheral character to look in on the peep show of history before, most notably in "The Rat Man of Paris." In "Lord Byron's Doctor," he restores Dr. Polidori to full fictional life, in order to give a sort of valet's view of the notorious Lord Byron.

The real Polidori is probably best remembered for a minor classic of gothic literature, "The Vampyre: A Tale," and probably best forgotten for some plays and poems. But for a brief interval in 1816, he was also Byron's physician, who accompanied the poet in his travels and who was commissioned by a publisher, apparently with Byron's consent, to keep a diary of the poet's intimate doings.

That document was excised of its "indiscretions" by Polidori's sister; what we have in "Lord Byron's Doctor" is the supposedly unexpurgated version.

West is working on many fronts in this complex, sophisticated, if curious, historical entertainment: The novel is a picaresque account of bawdy adventures, a casually drawn portrait of a period and a literary milieu, a Bildungsroman of a young man's struggle for his selfhood and a sort of Platonic-Romantic dialogue between the flesh and the soul.

In this metaphysical debate, Byron seems to personify the flesh. He is an unstoppable satyr, drawn to both sexes, fretful about his weight and diet, enamored of detailed physical examinations, anguished about his clubfoot, given to reckless physical feats.

But he is a grander and a more nuanced figure than a simple adventurer or rake. The body, for this Byron, is a Faustian means of reaching his own limits and overreaching them, of plumbing his own nature through exhausting it.

West describes the poet's parts and exploits with vigorous exactitude, as if he wanted to show us in ruthless detail what infused the celebrated Byronic spirit.

For the 20-year-old Polidori, or Polly, as his employer condescendingly calls him, Byron's excesses constitute a very unsentimental sentimental education, and the lessons expand as Byron takes up residence in the Villa Diodati in Geneva with Percy Bysshe Shelley, his wife, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, and her half-sister, Claire Clairmont. This famous ménage provides West with an opportunity to give an irreverent, but complex, picture of people who together practically embodied Romanticism.

Byron and Percy Bysshe (or "Percy Bitch," as Polidori privately calls him) carry on endless confabs about the spirit of creation and go off on risky boat journeys together; Mary Shelley, who was later to create "Frankenstein," confides thrilling imaginings of unnatural monsters to Polidori; Claire pursues Byron with abandon and a reckless capacity for humiliation.

Polidori is both repelled by the exclusiveness of this literary club, which repeatedly snubs and ignores him, and attracted by its intensities. Among other things, "Lord Byron's Doctor" is about the mental incestuousness of the Romantics, and perhaps of the literary imagination in general — an incestuousness that is both fertile and destructive.

And while West's style — sturdy, concrete, learned and licentious — is more than equal to its Byronic task, it is so consistently high-pressured and encrusted that it sometimes stops the momentum of narrative and emotion.

Still, if the whole doesn't quite come together, "Lord Byron's Doctor" offers an enormous verbal brio and erudition, a gallery of beguiling portraits and fascinating probings of the earthbound forces and the ethereal flights that made up the contradictions of the Romantic sensibility, and perhaps of the human heart.

Eva Hoffman is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE conclusion of a Regional Championship usually features two major team events, but the Split Regional during the past weekend set some kind of record with eight. This occurred because the tournament was held in two locations, and in each there were two levels of knockout as well as two levels of Swiss.

The Flight A Swiss winners in Parsippany, New Jersey, outdistanced their rivals with some help from the diagramed deal. Phillip Martin as South had a close decison when Debbie Zuckerberg showed invitational values with a jump rebid of three diamonds. He ventured three no-trump without much confidence, feeling he might as well be hung for a game as for a part score.

West had to pick a black-suit lead, and tried to be passive by leading the club seven. If East had known the position he would have ducked the first trick, but South would have prevailed with careful play. In fact East won and continued clubs, permitting South to score an overtrick. West should have paid heed to an old and useful guideline: When in doubt, prefer a major-suit lead to a minor against no-trump. A low spade lead would have left the defense in control.

In the replay East impertinently overcalled one spade, which would have produced a lead in that suit against three no-trump. North played in three diamonds, which could have been made by double-dummy play of the trump suit. It failed by a trick, and Martin's team gained 12 imps.

NORTH (D)
♠A5
♡AK6
◇KQ9752
♣J4

WEST
♠K74
♡872
◇J1083
♣973

EAST
♠108863
♡653
◇A6
♣AK6

SOUTH
♠QJ2
♡QJ109
◇4
♣Q1052

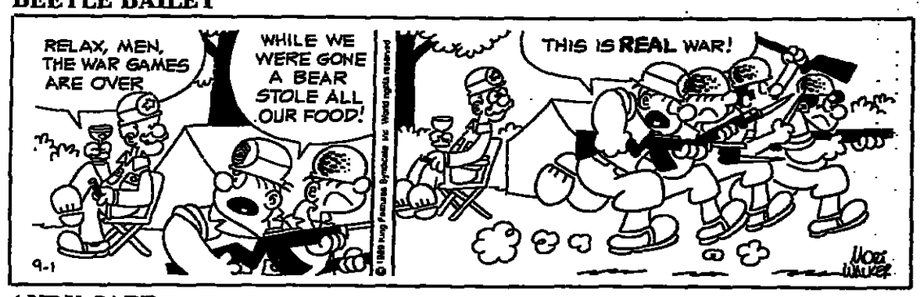
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	Pass	1♡	Pass
3◇	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

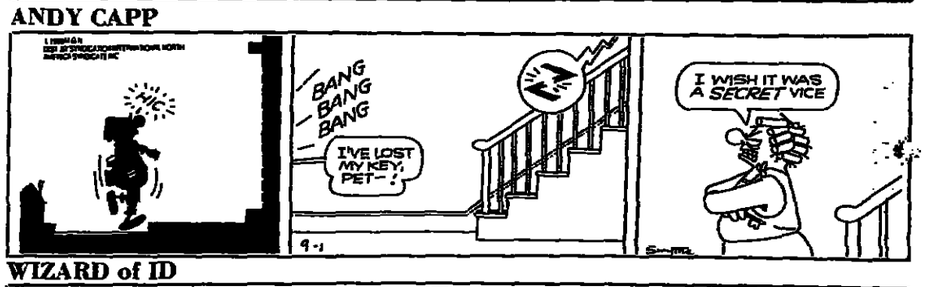
West led the club seven.

PEANUTS

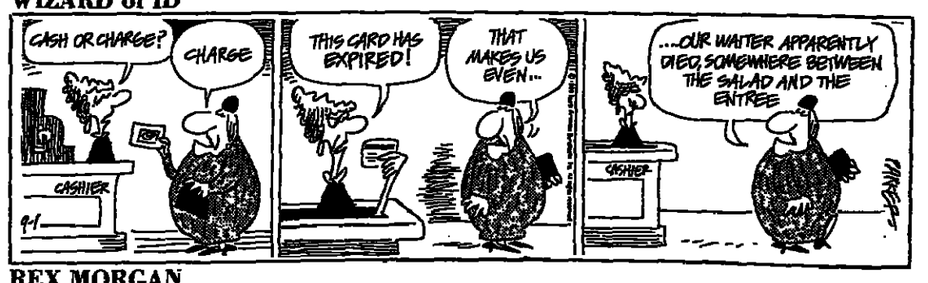
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



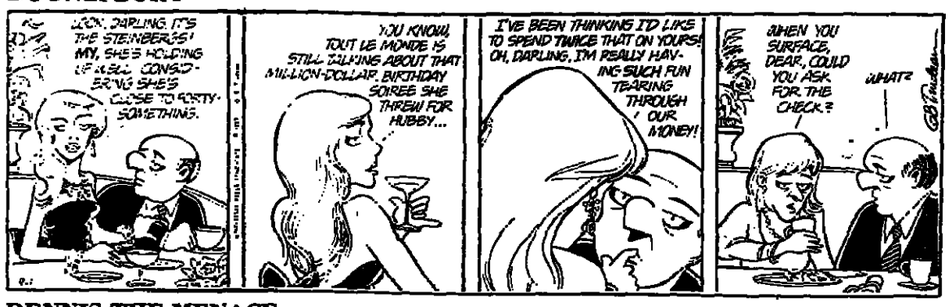
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



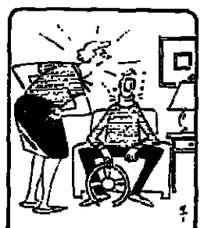
DENNIS THE MENACE

"WELL, IF YOU WON'T RUN AWAY FROM YOUR HOME, HOW ABOUT RUNNING AWAY FROM MINE?"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FLOTY
CIKHT
TASSID
LAPRIL



WHAT HE GOT AS A RESULT OF CARELESS DRIVING.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SOAPY MAUVE FROTHY TRIPLE
Answer: The younger generation always seems more outrageous when one is no longer this— A PART OF IT

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Crunch of the Mystery Giant-Killers: Wilander and McEnroe Defeated

Mark Peterson/Reuters-UPI

Pete Sampras, an 18-year-old American ranked 91, beat Wilander.

Mark Peterson/Reuters-UPI

Mats Wilander, the defending champion, was forced to pack it in.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The carnage on the stadium court lasted more than 13 hours, and when it was over Mats Wilander, the defending U.S. Open champion, and John McEnroe, the four-time former champ, were gone.

Boris Becker survived, though just barely.

It was a day of giant-killers Wednesday, as the young and ruthless asserted themselves and left the stars of men's tennis disgusted with themselves.

Pete Sampras, two weeks past his 18th birthday and ranked No. 91, took out No. 5 Wilander, 5-7, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, 6-4, in a second-round match. It was the quickest exit by a defending Open champion since Ilie Nastase lost in the same round in 1973.

"If there's a time to play Mats, it would be this year," said Sampras, who displayed a powerful serve-and-volley game. "He's really struggled."

Three hours earlier on the same stadium court, Paul Haarhuis, a 23-year-old mystery qualifier playing in his first Open, wiped out No. 4 McEnroe, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

And barely surviving at the start of the day was Boris Becker, the three-time Wimbledon champion, who escaped with a 1-6, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3 victory over Derrick Rostagno.

On Thursday, order reasserted itself. Third-seeded Gabriela Sabatini, confident of a chance to capture her first major, brushed off Cathy Caverzasio, 6-3, 6-2, to gain the third round.

U.S. OPEN

Top-seeded Ivan Lendl advanced with a 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 victory over John Fitzgerald.

Stefan Edberg, the losing finalist at both Wimbledon and the French Open, also advanced to the third round with a 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 victory over fellow Swede Peter Lundgren.

"The way I'm playing, I'm ready to win the tournament," Sabatini said after beating her 16-year-old Swiss rival. "I'm playing very good tennis now and on a very good level."

Arantxa Sanchez, the sixth women's seed, easily won her second round match from Cammy MacGregor, 6-1, 6-3.

Wilander, ranked No. 1 last year but winless in 1989, was 14-1 in five-set Grand Slam matches before falling to Sampras.

"It was just a terrible match," said Wilander, who called the defeat his worst in any Grand Slam event this year. "I think it was disappointing to be playing that badly. I lost in all of them, which is what matters. But it was worse the way I was playing tonight."

Still, Wilander was impressed with Sampras's game. "I think he's already a good player and he's only 18 years old," Wilander said. "But mentally, he has to grow up a lot to stay in the top."

Haarhuis displayed power and quickness in beating McEnroe. He hails from the Netherlands, played at Florida State University, and is ranked No. 115 — 111 places behind McEnroe.

McEnroe was disgusted by his own performance. "The way I feel right now, I don't feel like playing tennis anymore at this point," he said. He had never lost to a qualifier in a Grand Slam championship.

"I can't think of the last time that I played that poorly throughout an entire match," he said. "My concentration was bad, and I have no one to blame but myself."

McEnroe, who won the last of his Open titles in 1984, has been crashing early here in recent years. He has failed to get past the second round in three of the last four years.

He said he has been bothered mentally at the Open ever since he was defaulted in the doubles in 1986. He lost in the first round in singles that year to Paul Annacone.

"There's no way to win a major Grand Slam here if you're going to think negatively at all," he said. "You have to just think really positive, and not let the distractions affect you. I didn't feel like I was totally there."

Lendl, who overcame disappointments in his earliest Opens to win it three times and reach the finals four more, had to struggle a little before beating Diego Perez, 6-1, 7-6, 6-4, in a first-round match suspended by rain Tuesday night.

The lights bothered Lendl when he started the match, and the jets from LaGuardia Airport bothered him when it resumed.

"I can't hear the ball," Lendl said. "Put earplugs in your ear and try to hit the ball. It's very difficult. Half of the balls I don't see and the other half I don't hear."

Seventh-seeded Michael Chang, the French Open champion, had an easier time against Tim Wilkison, winning in three sets. *(See Scoreboard)*

The women's top seeds all advanced. Steffi Graf, the women's top seed, had her usually yawner, and second-seeded Martina Navratilova won easily. Fourth-seeded Chris Evert beat Elise Burgin for her record 99th career victory at the Open.

No. 5 Zina Garrison and No. 7 Manuela Maleeva also had victories. *(AP, UPI)*

■ ATP Toughens Rules

The Association of Tennis Professionals, seeking to improve the image of its players, toughened its code of conduct and its drug testing Thursday, The Associated Press reported.

The group, which takes over control of the men's tour in 1990, also announced a new ranking system and changes to speed up play while allowing a break between all sets.

The ATP is worried about the effect on the public of continual outbursts by players, long complaints about calls and other misbehavior during matches.

"We realize we don't have the best image," said Larry Scott, vice president of the ATP Tour players council. "We've talked to officials, and they tell us that behavior usually corrects itself as a player gets closer (to being defaulting). So now, hopefully, players' behavior will change more quickly."

Instead of the current four-step penalty system — warning, loss of point, loss of game, default of match — ATP Tour-sanctioned events will have a three-step system — warning, point, default.

Drug use is not perceived to be a widespread problem in pro tennis, but the ATP wants to prevent it from becoming one. The group will add testing for steroids and other possible performance-enhancing drugs to the tests already done to detect cocaine, heroin and amphetamines.

To encourage the top 50 players to play more than the minimum 11 tour events, not including the Grand Slam championships, the ATP said it will change its computer rankings to reflect the player's best 14 results.

"The present system has flaws because it has a disincentive for players to play tournament tennis," said Marty Davis, a member of the player's council and ATP Tour board. "The 'best of' system is designed to entice more play because you can improve your ranking if you do play."

Players with 10 or more years on the circuit will be allowed to play fewer tournaments. John McEnroe will be eligible for a reduction of two tournaments next year, and Ivan Lendl one, based on the number of years and tournaments they have played.

The ATP will speed up play by reducing the maximum time between points from 30 seconds to 25 seconds, and mandating tie-breakers for all sets, including final sets, in Tour events.

There will be a 90-second break at the end of each set. For odd-game sets, the standard 90-second changeover will remain. However, for even-game sets, a 90-second break will be installed, although players will not change sides.

"We're doing this for the fans, especially, and the players," said Franco Bartoni, chairman of the ATP Tour rules committee. "The players need time to recoup after a set, and the fans leave the stadium. That's a natural reaction."

Mark Lennihan/The Associated Press

No. 4 John McEnroe felt the sting of the 115th-ranked player.

Adam Stoltman/The Associated Press

Paul Haarhuis beat McEnroe and said: 'I've come from Mars.' Actually, he's Dutch.

Baseball Arbitrator Tells Owners to Pay Players $10 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Baseball owners must pay players $10.53 million as compensation for the conspiracy against free agents between the 1985 and 1986 seasons, an arbitrator ruled Thursday.

Thomas Roberts, who heard the Collusion I case, issued a 30-page decision by overnight mail to the Major League Baseball Players Association and the owners' Player Relations Committee.

The Collusion I case, filed Jan. 31, 1986, affected 139 players. The case centered on Kirk Gibson, Donnie Moore, Carlton Fisk, Phil and Joe Niekro, David Palmer, Tommy John and Don Sutton.

Roberts, in an opinion issued Sept. 21, 1987, found that teams did not sign free agents "through the conduct . . . uniformly established and maintained."

"The right of the clubs to participate in the free agency provisions of the Basic Agreement no longer remained an individual matter to be determined solely for the benefit of each club," Roberts wrote in 1987.

The union had argued two methods for determining the damages against free agents in the conspiracy. Under one method of calculation, the union said players lost between $15 million and $20 million; under the other, the union claimed players lost between $23 million and $25.5 million.

Owners said that under the first method of calculation, players lost no more than $2 million. Using the second method, the owners said players lost between $2.2 million and $4.4 million.

Roberts' award on Thursday was only on the salary shortfall in the 1986 season. It did not cover possible money lost because of a decrease in the number of multiyear contracts.

On Jan. 22, 1988, Roberts made seven players free agents again. Gibson moved to the Los Angeles Dodgers for $5 million over three years and led them to the 1988 World Series championship.

After that interim award, Roberts then spent more than a year listening to economic experts in order to determine how much money players lost because of the conspiracy.

Roberts reviewed a 5,674-page transcript and 288 exhibits before rendering his decision in the original case. His decision does not give awards to specific players; determining a mechanism for that is the next step in the case.

George Nicolau, an arbitrator who a year ago found owners guilty of collusion between the 1986 and 1987 seasons, is hearing testimony on the damage phase of the Collusion II case. Lawyers expect the final witnesses to testify in September.

Nicolau also is hearing the Collusion III case, covering free agents between the 1987 and 1988 seasons.

Indonesia Wins Medal Haul at Asian Games

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The 15th Southeast Asian Games ended Thursday night in heavy rain, after 12 days of competition in which 2,362 athletes from nine countries vied for 302 medals in 27 sports.

Shortly after the soccer final, in which Malaysia beat Singapore, 3-1, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad announced a national public holiday Friday in appreciation of the victories of Malaysian athletes and public support for them in the games.

The biennial event proved a showcase for Malaysian athletes, who surprisingly won 67 gold medals, second to Indonesia's 102 golds.

Mark Lennihan/The Associated Press

No. 4 John McEnroe felt the sting of the 115th-ranked player.

Adam Stoltman/The Associated Press

Paul Haarhuis beat McEnroe and said: 'I've come from Mars.' Actually, he's Dutch.

Notre Dame Limping Stealthily Into Virginia Test

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

Lou Holtz, the coach at Notre Dame, is working on an obstacle more troublesome to him than anything Michigan, Southern California, Penn State or Miami will throw at the Irish this season — and one certainly more irksome than whatever problems Virginia presents for Thursday night's season opener in the Kickoff Classic at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Holtz has one of the best football teams in the land — which includes a leading Heisman Trophy candidate at quarterback, a fleet group of runners and receivers, a nasty defense and the addition of 14 of the country's top 100 high school players of a year ago. So how in the world is Holtz going to be able to elicit any sympathy for his annual "There's no way we can win this thing but we'll try like heck anyway" campaign?

No problem.

"We are just so thin at so many positions," said Holtz, whose team was 12-0 last season and beat West Virginia, 34-21, in the Fiesta Bowl to secure Notre Dame's 11th national championship and first in 12 years. "I think we're a good football team, but not a team that can withstand a lot more adversity. We are exceptionally thin. I don't know what to expect from this team . . . I think the Big Ten had one freshman play all last season; we'll have 15 in backup roles this year.

"Let me run down the list of guys we've lost from last season: (graduates) Andy Heck, Mark Green, Frank Stams, Flash Gordon, Wes Pritchett, George Streeter. Those are good football players. And that's not even counting the five people we've lost since last spring, people we were counting on having back. Those were five potential all-Americans, or at least people capable of being all-conference anywhere in the country."

"We don't have illusions of grandeur. This is not what I would call an excellent football team at this time. Anyone who thinks we're concerned about the national championship at this time is invited down to our practice field or the Notre Dame coaches' office. All we're concerned about right now is trying to get past Virginia. If we can do that, we'll feel very fortunate."

No matter what, this looks to be a solid Notre Dame club, one capable of becoming just the ninth team since the 1936 inception of the Associated Press poll to defend its national title successfully.

It likely won't be the overpowering team it could have been before tailback Tony Brooks and all-America linebacker Mike Stonebreaker were suspended from school for disciplinary reasons at the beginning of summer drills. The Irish already knew defensive tackle George Williams would miss the season to improve his academic standing, and they'll also be without projected starters in fullback Braxston Banks and defensive end Arnold Ale.

"It just hit us, one thing after another," said senior linebacker Ned Bolcar. "Suspensions, injuries — you name it, we've got it. And we'd lost a lot of people already. If these other things had happened last spring, we would've had time to adjust. People would've known they were going to start."

"As it is now, we're shuffling around, trying to get set in the right combinations. You're not sure who the guy next to you is going to be. But we'll be all right. There's a lot of talent on this team. And I think there's a lot of character, too."

The talent begins with senior Tony Rice, the once-erratic quarterback who now may be the country's most feared offensive player. Holtz took some criticism for naming him the starter last season, but he's blossomed into a dependable passer as well as a dashing and less error-prone runner.

Rice is 16-2 as a starter since taking over when Terry Andrysiak broke his collarbone four games into Rice's sophomore season. He completed 70 of 138 passes last season for 1,167 yards and rushed for 700 yards more.

Junior Ricky Watters has been moved from wideout back to tailback, and Rice will have the luxury of throwing to a pair of exceptional sophomores in tight end Derek Brown and flanker Raghib Ismail, who has been timed at 4.28 seconds in the 40-yard dash.

Notre Dame returns four of five starters along the offensive line, and the defense still should be formidable with a first-team all-America nose tackle, Chris Zorich, and a secondary that Holtz says may be the team's greatest strength.

The schedule that included seven home games last season has been reversed; the Irish will be on the road for five of their first six games and will face Michigan, Penn State and Miami away from home.

The quest to become the first repeat champion since Alabama in 1979 begins with Virginia, a game Holtz says the Irish are treating as "a one-game season" before preparing to travel to Ann Arbor, Sept. 16 to face the Wolverines, ranked No. 1 in the AP preseason poll. And despite the disparity in stature, the Irish warn they're not taking the Cavaliers lightly.

"We're never overconfident," Bolcar said. "Especially now. We have too many questions to answer."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	72	61	.541	—
Toronto	71	62	.534	1
Boston	67	66	.504	5
Milwaukee	66	69	.489	7
Cleveland	62	70	.470	9½
New York	59	76	.437	14
Detroit	47	88	.348	26
West Division	**W**	**L**	**Pct.**	**GB**
Oakland	81	53	.604	—
California	78	54	.591	2
Kansas City	77	55	.583	3
Texas	68	62	.523	11
Minnesota	67	65	.508	13
Seattle	59	73	.447	21
Chicago	56	76	.424	24

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	75	58	.564	—
New York	72	60	.545	2½
St. Louis	72	60	.545	2½
Montreal	72	61	.541	3
Pittsburgh	58	74	.439	16½
Philadelphia	54	78	.409	20½
West Division	**W**	**L**	**Pct.**	**GB**
San Francisco	75	58	.564	—
Houston	71	62	.534	4
San Diego	68	65	.511	7
Cincinnati	64	69	.481	11
Los Angeles	62	71	.466	13
Atlanta	53	80	.398	22

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 200 000 000—7 9 1
Cleveland 000 020 200—4 6 1
Ballard, Olson (8) and Melvin; Swindell, Nichols (1), Olin (8) and Allanson. W—Ballard, 15-6. L—Swindell, 13-4. Sv— Olson (22). HR—Cleveland, Belle 2 (6).

Chicago 001 000 000—1 6 1
Toronto 001 001 00x—2 7 0
Dotson and Fisk; Key, Ward (8) and Whitt. W—Key, 10-13. L—Dotson, 4-8. Sv— Ward (14). HR—Toronto, Wilson (21).

California 000 300 010—4 10 1
Boston 000 000 000—0 4 1
Abbott and Parrish; Dopson, Harris (7) and Cerone. W—Abbott, 11-9. L—Dopson, 9-6.

Oakland 003 020 000—5 7 2
New York 200 004 01x—8 11 1
Moore, Mo.Young (7), Burns (7) and Hassey; Plunk, McCullers (7) and Geren. W—Plunk, 5-4. L—Moore, 16-8. Sv— McCullers (2). HRs—Oakland, Canseco (10) New York, Balboni (15).

Texas 000 300 000—3 10 1
Minnesota 000 100 06x—7 11 0
Jeffcoat, Russell (8), Rogers (8) and Petralli; Dver, Berenguer (9), Reardon (9) and Harper. W—Dver, 3-3. L—Russell, 5-4. Sv— Reardon (27).

Seattle 012 100 020—7 11 0
Milwaukee 110 000 100—3 6 0
R.Johnson, M.Jackson (7) and Valle; Peterek, Crim (4), Fossas (8) and C.O'Brien. W—R.Johnson, 6-5. L—Peterek, 0-2. Sv—M.Jackson (6). HRs— Seattle, Leonard (21), Griffey (15). Milwaukee, Molitor (9)

Detroit 100 000 000—1 5 0
Kansas City 200 020 20x—6 11 0
Alexander, Nunez (8) and Heath; Gubicza, T.Leach (8), Montgomery (9) and Boone W—Gubicza, 13-10. L—Alexander, 5-16.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 100 000 100—2 6 1
San Francisco 000 020 00x—3 12 0
Mulholland, McWilliams (6), Parrett (7) and Nieto, Daulton (7); Downs, Brantley (7), Lefferts (8), Bedrosian (9) and Manwaring, Kennedy (9) W—Downs, 3-5. L—Mulholland, 4-6. Sv—Bedrosian (18). HR—Philadelphia, C.Hayes (7).

Atlanta 001 020 020—5 10 1
Pittsburgh 002 100 22x—7 10 0
Smoltz, Stanton (7), Boever (8) and Benedict, Russell (8); J.Robinson, Heaton (6), Kramer (8), Landrum (9) and LaValliere, Ortiz (9). W—Kramer, 5-7. L—Boever, 4-6. Sv—Landrum (20).

Houston 101 220 001—6 13 0
Chicago 100 100 002—4 6 0
Scott and Trevino; Sutcliffe, Sanderson (6), Wilkins (7), McWilliams (9) and Wrona, McClendon (9) W—Scott, 18-7. L—Sutcliffe, 13-11. HRs—Chicago, Dw.Smith (8), Sandberg (26), Grace (13)

Cincinnati 000 000 000 000 2—2 3 2
St. Louis 000 000 000 000 0—0 12 1
Mahler, Dibble (11), Franco (13) and Oliver; DeLeon, Worrell (12) and Zeile W—Dibble, 8-4. L—Worrell, 2-5 Sv— Franco (29).

Montreal 020 102 000—5 10 2
San Diego 100 000 000—1 6 1
De.Martinez and Fitzgerald, Whitson, Dn.Murphy (6), Clements (8) and Santiago. W—De.Martinez, 15-4. L—Whitson, 15-10

New York 002 001 501—9 10 0
Los Angeles 000 000 120—3 8 0
Fernandez, Aase (8) and Lyons; R.Martinez, Searage (6), Crews (6), Morgan (8) and Dempsey. W—Fernandez, 10-3. L—R.Martinez, 3-3. HRs—New York, McReynolds (18), Los Angeles, Hamilton (12), Marshall (11)

FOOTBALL

CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE
Wednesday's Result
Edmonton 45, Saskatchewan 19

TENNIS

U.S. Open

MEN
First Round

Jeff Tarango, U.S., def. Michael Stich, West Germany, 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 1-6, 6-4; Emilio Sanchez (12), Spain, def. Dorin Leavcraft, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2; Thomas Hogstedt, Sweden, def. Martin Laurendeau, Canada, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, 2-6, 6-3; Marty Davis, U.S., def. Robert Seguso, U.S., 6-4, 7-6 (7-1), 6-4; Anders Jarryd, Sweden, def. Marian Vajda, Czechoslovakia, 7-5, 6-4, 6-7 (7-4), 6-4.

Andrei Chesnokov (16), Soviet Union, def. Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4; Jared Palmer, U.S., def. Jimmy Arias, U.S., 7-5, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3; John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 7-6 (10-8), 5-7, 7-6 (7-5), 5-7, 6-4; Amos Mansdorf, Israel, def. Olivier Delaitre, France, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3); Michael Chang (7), U.S., def. Tim Wilkison, U.S., 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

Jim Courier, U.S., def. Jonas Svensson, Sweden, 3-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2, 7-6 (7-4); Martin Jaite, Argentina, def. David Wheaton, U.S., 6-2, 6-2, 7-5

Second Round

Yannick Noah, France, def. Todd Wilsken, U.S., 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; Boris Becker (2), West Germany, def. Derrick Rostagno, U.S., 1-6, 6-7 (1-7), 6-3, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3; Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia, def. Mark Woodforde, Australia, 6-3, 6-0, 7-6 (7-5); Carl-Uwe Steeb (15), West Germany, def. Olli Rahnasto, Finland, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3; Alberto Mancini (10), Argentina, def. Andrei Olhovskiy, Soviet Union, 6-7 (6-8), 7-6 (7-2), 7-5, 7-6 (9-7),

Alexander Volkov, Soviet Union, def. Leif Shiras, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Jay Berger (11), U.S., def. Richey Reneberg, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Miguel Nido, Puerto Rico, def. Glenn Michibata, Canada, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; Mikael Pernfors, Sweden, def. Mark Koevermans, Netherlands, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Jaime Yzaga, Peru, def. Scott Davis, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, retired

Paul Haarhuis, Netherlands, def. John McEnroe (4), U.S., 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5; Ken Flach, U.S., def. Rick Leach, U.S., 6-1, 6-7 (5-7), 6-7 (6-8), 6-3, 6-2; Aaron Krickstein (14), U.S., def. Wally Masur, Australia, 7-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3; Pete Sampras, U.S., def. Mats Wilander (5), Sweden, 5-7, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Third Round

Stefan Edberg (3), Sweden, def. Peter Lundgren, Sweden, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Ronald Agenor, Haiti, def. Lawson Duncan, U.S., 6-4, 6-3, 6-4

WOMEN
First Round

Sylvia Hanika, West Germany, def. Louise Field, Australia, 6-4, 7-6 (7-2); Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (6), Spain, def. Jo-Anne Faull, Australia, 6-3, 6-1; Andrea Temesvari, Hungary, def. Linda Harvey-Wild, U.S., 6-1, 6-4; Florencia Labat, Argentina, def. Catarina Lindqvist, Sweden, 6-1, 3-6, 7-6 (7-2)

Second Round

Donna Faber, U.S., def. Tine Scheuer-Larsen, Denmark, 6-3, 6-0; Manuela Maleeva (7), Bulgaria, def. Isabel Cueto, West Germany, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3; Regina Rajchrtova, Czechoslovakia, def. Wendy White, U.S., 2-6, 6-2, 6-4; Patricia Tarabini, Argentina, def. Angeliki Kanellopoulou, Greece, 6-2, 6-3; Tami Whitlinger, U.S., def. Beth Herr, U.S., 6-3, 6-0.

Patty Fendick, U.S., def. Elizabeth Smylie, Australia, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4; Sabrina Goles, Yugoslavia, def. Elna Reinach, South Africa, 6-3, 6-4; Martina Navratilova (2), U.S., def. Julie Halard, France, 6-1, 6-0; Natalia Zvereva (13), Soviet Union, def. Linda Fernando, Italy, 6-3, 6-4; Chris Evert (4), U.S., def. Elise Burgin, U.S., 6-4, 6-1.

Shaun Stafford, U.S., def. Stacey Martin, U.S., 5-7, 6-4, 6-4; Monica Seles (12), Yugoslavia, def. Anne Smith, U.S., 7-5, 6-2; Camille Benjamin, U.S., def. Anne Grossman, U.S., 6-2, 1-6, 6-3.

Sylvia Hanika, West Germany, def. Laura Gildemeister, Peru, 6-2, 6-4; Leila Meshki, Soviet Union, def. Betsy Nagelsen, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Gabriela Sabatini (3), Argentina, def. Cathy Caverzasio, Italy, 6-3, 6-2; Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (6), Spain, def. Cammy MacGregor, U.S., 6-1, 6-3; Halle Cioffi, U.S., def. Jill Hetherington, Canada, 6-2, 6-4.

Sandra Wasserman, Belgium, def. Laxmi Poruri, U.S., 6-1, 6-4; Anne Minter, Australia, def. Beverly Bowes, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

NEW YORK—Traded Ken Phelps, designated hitter-first baseman, to Oakland for Scott Holcomb, pitcher. Assigned Holcomb to Columbus, International League.

National League

MONTREAL—Acquired James Steels, outfielder from San Francisco for player to be named. Assigned Steels to Indianapolis, American Association. Optioned Urbano Lugo, pitcher, to Indianapolis.

SAN DIEGO—Recalled Joey Cora, infielder, from Las Vegas, Pacific Coast League. Optioned Dan Schulze, pitcher, to Las Vegas.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CHICAGO—Named Vic Rapp assistant coach.

DALLAS—Released Timmy Newsome, fullback, and Tyrone Thurman, wide receiver.

GREEN BAY—Re-signed Jeff Lucas, offensive tackle. Released Patrick Scott, wide receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS—Released Bill Contz, offensive tackle.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Nick Lowery, kicker, and Stephone Paige, wide receiver.

NEW ORLEANS—Re-signed David Griggs, linebacker. Waived Willie Pless, linebacker.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Mike Pitts, defensive tackle to two-year contract and Jimmie Giles, tight end, to one-year contract.

SAN FRANCISCO—Acquired C. Wayne Davis, linebacker, off waivers from Los Angeles Rams.

SEATTLE—Traded Terry Taylor, cornerback, to Detroit for James Jones, fullback, contingent on each player passing physical examination. Signed Pat Mathes, tackle, and Tony Woods and Darren Comeaux, linebackers.

TAMPA BAY—Released Everett Gay, wide receiver. Claimed Greg Baty, tight end, off waivers from New York Giants.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

INDIANA—Signed George McCloud, guard, to multiyear contract.

SEATTLE—Signed Derrick McKey, forward, to three-year contract extension through 1993-94 season.

COLLEGE

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE—Declared Savannah State ineligible for 1989 football championship.

CASE WESTERN—Named Todd Clark swimming and diving coach.

CLEMSON—Suspended Terry Allen, running back, for one game.

DARTMOUTH—Named Chuck Kinyon tennis coach and Jim McCracken squash coach.

SOCCER

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Coventry 2, Manchester City 1
Manchester United 0, Norwich 2
Nottingham Forest 2, Derby 1
Queen's Park Rangers 0, Luton 0
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Everton 1

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Lyon 1, Racing Paris 1
Nantes 1, Montpellier 1
Toulouse 2, Metz 0
Nice 1, Lille 1
Cannes 0, Monaco 0
Bordeaux 3, Brest 0
Paris St Germain 1, Toulon 1
Auxerre 3, Caen 0
Marseille 6, Sochaux 1

ITALIAN CUP
Second round

Cosenza 0, Internazionale 2 (extra time)
Lazio 1, Bologna 2 (extra time)
Parma 4, Palermo 0
Genoa 0, Sampdoria 1
Pescara 1, Lecce 1 (Pescara won 4-1 on penalties)
Juventus 2, Taranto 1
Cremonese 0, Milan 1
Cesena 1, Messina 4
Atalanta 1, Bari 0 (extra time)
Fiorentina 1, Como 1 (Fiorentina won 9-8 on penalties)
Ascoli 4, Barletta 0
Napoli 2, Reggina 0

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES

Real Madrid 2, Liverpool 0
AEK 6, Panathinaikos 5

LeMond Deal Is Reported

The Associated Press

DENVER — Greg LeMond, the 1989 world cycling champion and Tour de France winner, has agreed to a three-year, $5.7 million contract with a combined French team, according to an American team manager, Len Pettyjohn, who is believed to have orchestrated the deal.

An international bidding war sparked by the most dramatic Tour de France finish in history has elevated LeMond to the same income tax bracket as America's highest-paid baseball, football and basketball players.

LeMond will be paid $1.8 million in 1990, which gives him a higher salary than John Elway, the Denver Broncos quarterback, who will earn $1.45 million next year. LeMond's base salary this year is believed to be $500,000.

The contract with two merged French teams, Z and Fagor, will be guaranteed by a bank letter of credit, Pettyjohn, manager of the Coors Light team, said Wednesday. It was unclear whether LeMond had signed the contracts, and there was no immediate confirmation of the deal from the French teams.

Pettyjohn said LeMond would enter six U.S. races in the Coors Light jersey.

Pettyjohn said the French contract will pay LeMond $1.8 million, $1.9 million and $2 million over the next three years.

NFL Competitor Gearing Up in Europe

United Press International

BARCELONA — The head of the new Europe-based International League of American Football, set to begin play in April, isn't worried about clashing head-on with World Cup soccer next spring.

"We know we're going to have to adjust to European sports," said the ILAF commissioner, Carroll Huntress, as he announced formation of the new eight-team professional league this week. "We certainly don't want to go head-to-head with soccer."

"But we've considered the schedules of all spring sports and we believe we can make a go of this league."

"There is an opportunity for an expansion of football in Europe, and we want to take advantage of it," he said. "But this will not be an 'American' league."

The fledgling ILAF is to start play April 14, 1990, in eight European countries — England, Finland, France, Italy, Holland, Spain, Sweden and West Germany. Locations for franchises should be announced in October, Huntress, a former New York Jets official, said.

If successful, the ILAF will beat the World League of American Football to the draw by one year. Tex Schramm, head of the WLAF, which is being set up by the National Football League, said his new league won't get started before the spring of 1991.

Huntress said his project is backed by "three international businessmen with a variety of sports backgrounds." But he refused to reveal names.

The ILAF plans to field 12 American and 24 European players per team. Coaching staffs would be made up of four from the United States and three from Europe. Games would be played in a dozen European stadiums where the ILAF has already signed contracts.

The regular season will run for 12 weeks. The playoffs will be held July 7, 1990, with the championship game being staged the next week.

OBSERVER

Down Melancholy Lane

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Do you ever think about 1903? I don't except when the 1989 news is full of anniversaries. Then I remember what the old folks always said.

"1903 was a wonderful year," they always said. "And one of the best things about it was looking forward to the even greater wonders coming in 1904."

In short, the United States in 1903 was young, frisky and full of the joy of life. Countries like that don't mope around looking backward. They look ahead to Saturday night.

And after Saturday night, oh boy! — 1904. A whole year of Saturday nights.

Nowadays the United States seems afflicted with hardening of the arteries. How else explain this senescent preoccupation with the largely meaningless detritus of the past? This morbid interest in the long ago is reflected in the steady stream of anniversary stories with which the press routinely stuffs us.

In recent days we had not only the 50th anniversary of the Stalin-Hitler pact but also the 20th anniversary of the Woodstock musical jamboree.

If it's not the anniversary of some semi-, quasi- or mini-historical event, it's the death anniversary of somebody famous for entertainment. Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley are especially popular figures for celebration in the mortuary anniversary department.

□

The effect of anniversary stories like these is to make the public feel old and melancholy, and old and melancholy often seems to be the way the United States itself feels at this pass in history.

People of the Elvis generation, for instance, are now in view of the great gray mountain range of 50, 51, 52 . . . .

How can they dwell on the passing anniversaries of his death without being reminded that youth is now far behind them, without wondering where the years went and why they went so swiftly, without the sad feeling that maybe the best is behind them?

Having to relive memories of Woodstock must affect people on the razor's edge of 40 much the same way. Hey, kids, you're not kids anymore, you're twice as old as you were back then when you never trusted anybody over 30, and look what's happened to you. Forty is knocking on the door, squatting in the bedroom, and you're an old-timer now, just like the old-timers you were running away from when you went to Woodstock, except you haven't sold out of course, the way they had. Or have you?

□

Such are the grim speculations that inevitably afflict the peace of mind of the mature, sentient, middle-aged who are asked to look back and recall the glory of their youth.

As for each passing anniversary of Monroe's death, only a person with the soul of a hangman can fail to dwell once again on the diligence with which America's great money-making engines continue to cannibalize her. It is one of the greatest of all U.S. horror stories, the ultimate nightmare to which fame may lead if you don't watch out. It isn't even safe to die.

The anniversary of the Hitler-Stalin pact is unlikely to affect the masses moved by Woodstock, Elvis and Marilyn Monroe since, for one thing, you'd have to be 60 even to remember it and probably 65 or 70 to have known back then in 1939 how ominous it was.

That year, deep in their world-ignorance and isolation, not many Americans realized that a Hitler-Stalin agreement to divide Europe between them without a struggle meant that World War II could begin.

People at age 65 and 70 don't need to be reminded of how profoundly dumb they used to be. You can try to laugh it off, saying, "Boy, were we ever innocent in those days," comforting yourself that you've learned everything since then.

□

All this looking back is the characteristic of a country in old age. We have in the past quarter-century started treating the past as cud, chewing and re-chewing it. Not that it nourishes us much, except in amusement and melancholy. In fact, we have re-chewed the history of World War II so exhaustively that, as Paul Fussell says in his new book, "Wartime," we have turned its horror into jolly good fun.

Young people look ahead to Saturday night. Anniversaries go with nodding by the fire.

New York Times Service

The Sisterhood of Sleuthing

By Paula Span

Washington Post Service

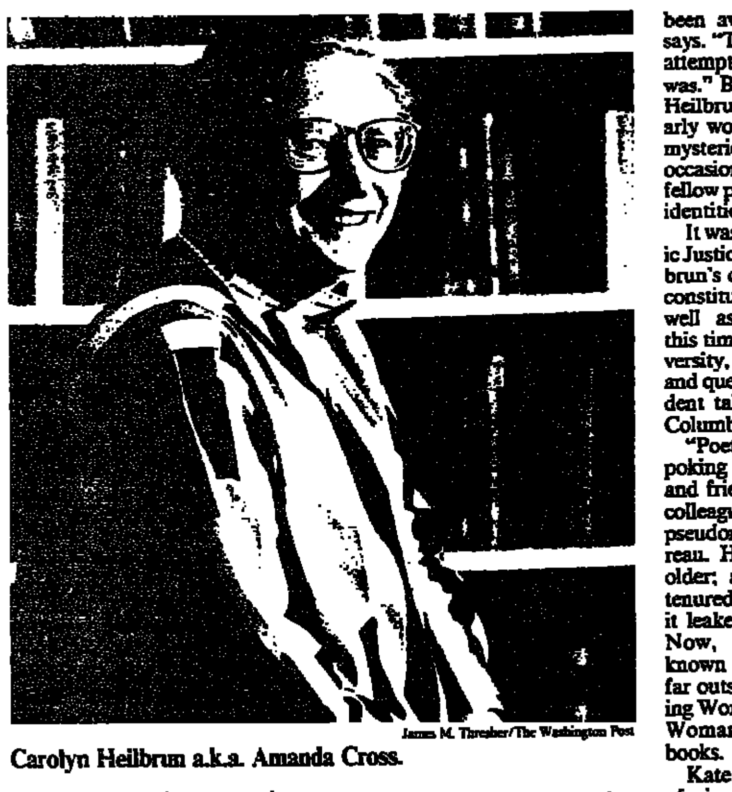
NEW YORK — Kate Fansler, erudite detective, does not actually exist. Wealthy, brainy, witty, willowy, prone to putting aside her duties as a tenured professor of literature at a very Columbia-like university just long enough to solve the occasional murder — how could she be real? She lives and offers her sardonic observations on the world only in the pages of mysteries by Amanda Cross.

Who does not actually exist either. Cross, elegant mystery author, sells quite respectably for the genre, has won the Nero Wolfe award and been nominated for the Edgar, and recently published the ninth novel in the Fansler series, "A Trap for Fools."

On the other hand, Carolyn Heilbrun, a professor of literature at Columbia and an influential feminist critic, is entirely real. Being real, she found herself, in 1963 at age 37, pressed on every side: teaching a full course load, seeking tenure, sharing her university office with colleagues and her Riverside Drive apartment with a husband, three children under the age of 8 and a dog. "You're just never alone," she recalls. "I felt I had very little time of my own."

Worse, she was running out of the English mysteries she'd taken refuge in for years. That was when Heilbrun invented Kate Fansler and, fearing possible retaliation by the tenure-granters at Columbia, the pseudonym Amanda Cross. "This is all hindsight," Heilbrun says, "but looking back, this was a space of my own." As she wrote years later, "I sought to create an individual whose destiny offered more possibility than I could comfortably imagine for myself."

It is a fitting time for hindsight, this 25th anniversary of her first Fansler tale. Women have long been mystery writers (consider Agatha Christie, Ngaio Marsh, Ruth Rendell, P.D. James) but when "In the Last Analysis" was published in 1964 there'd been a historic dearth of female protagonists. "With the great male writers — Dashiell Hammett, Raymond Chandler, Ross MacDonald — the women were either bitches or the women they loved," Heilbrun says. "One of the things that make me feel very good is the number of women detectives there are now."



James M. Thresher/The Washington Post

Carolyn Heilbrun a.k.a. Amanda Cross.

Indeed, the great influx of women writers and characters is one of the unmistakable trends in contemporary mysteries. Roughly 40 percent of the membership of the Mystery Writers of America is female. A group called Sisters in Crime, formed three years ago to promote women practitioners of the art, has grown from 30 members (including Amanda Cross) to more than 500.

Heilbrun says she "had no noble ends in mind" in 1963, however. Begetting Professor Fansler was a hoot. "All detectives are fantasy figures in a sense," says Heilbrun. This fantasy figure was roughly Heilbrun's age and shared her profession, her astringent humor, her interest in social issues.

Where Fansler differed dramatically was that Heilbrun made her single, childless, unencumbered. She gave her beauty, because "I wanted to give her everything and see what she would do with it." Heilbrun even granted her sleuth a trust fund; "you can't have a detective who can't hop on a plane."

Heilbrun was sure her department would take a dim view of this sideline when she was reviewed for tenure. "It was dangerous as it was; I was suspected even then of being a feminist," she says. The name Amanda Cross, combining a surname from a Nova Scotia road sign with an Anglophiliac first name and having no other significance, sheltered Heilbrun for half a dozen years. Being anonymous "was great fun, I now realize," she says. "Secrecy is always a kind of power. A sense of power was the last thing a woman was supposed to have."

She had one unnerving experience: Her first Fansler mystery was nominated for the Mystery Writers of America's Edgar award (named after Poe, of course) and Heilbrun feared she might win. "It would have just been awful, simply awful," she says. "There would've been some attempt to find out who [Cross] was." But Cross was spared, and Heilbrun went on writing scholarly works under one name and mysteries under the other, on one occasion corresponding with a fellow professor-critic under both identities.

It was the publication of "Poetic Justice" in 1970 that blew Heilbrun's cover. The Fansler novels constitute sociocultural history as well as literate entertainment; this time Professor Fansler's university, reeling from the conflicts and questions unleashed by a student takeover, was recognizably Columbia.

"Poetic Justice" started people poking around. Her associates and friends began to guess. One colleague even looked up the pseudonym at the copyright bureau. Her children were getting older; and she was, by then, a tenured professor. So, "gradually, it leaked out; I let it leak out." Now, she rather likes being known as Cross, whose mysteries far outsell Heilbrun's "Reinventing Womanhood" and "Writing a Woman's Life," among other books.

Kate Fansler, over the course of nine novels, has grown older and pricklier as well, though Heilbrun notes that "she's not aging at the same rate as normal human beings." Fansler wed, though she did not adopt the surname of, a wry attorney from the district attorney's office. "I did not want her to get married, but she got into this relationship and relationships have momentum," Heilbrun explains. "But she'll never have children, I promise you that." Over the years, too, "the importance of other women in her life, women's bonds, women's friendships, has grown."

In this she resembles her creator, who believes that "if we have individuals who climb up and pull the ladder after them, this feminist wave will end like the others." Heilbrun, "a feminist of a generation that produced very few of them," was the token woman in virtually every arena she entered for years. But this has changed: "The wealth of wonderful women I now know — all of them younger, of course — it's one of the miracles of life."

PEOPLE

The Royal Separation

Princess Anne, the only daughter of **Queen Elizabeth II**, is separating from her husband, **Mark Phillips**, after 15 years of marriage, Buckingham Palace confirmed Thursday. The 39-year-old princess and her 40-year-old husband do not plan to divorce, the announcement said. The queen, on holiday at Balmoral, Scotland, was reported by royal sources to be "obviously saddened" but to understand the couple's decision, which was made in principle earlier this year, according to Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency. Anne will continue to live at the couple's home, Gatcombe Park in Gloucestershire, west of London. Phillips will move to another house nearby. The couple's children, **Peter**, 11, and **Zara**, 8, will live with their mother at Gatcombe, and Phillips will have full access to them, the palace said. Rumors of problems in the marriage date back to 1981. In recent years, Princess Anne and Phillips have spent periods of up to six months apart. Speculation that their marriage was in trouble arose most recently in April, after personal letters written to Anne by a 35-year-old aide to the queen, naval **Commander Timothy Laurence**, were stolen and sent to the tabloid The Sun. On Aug. 23, the queen personally awarded Laurence the Royal Victorian Order as he left her service after three years as her equerry to take command of a frigate. Phillips's name has been linked romantically with several women in British tabloid reports in recent years. **Princess Margaret**, 59, the queen's sister, was divorced in 1978 from the photographer **Lord Snowdon**. He has remarried. She has not. Anne, a former member of Britain's Olympic equestrian team, and Phillips, an ex-Army captain and Olympic equestrian gold medalist, met through their interest in horses. They married in Westminster Abbey on Nov. 14, 1973, in a televised ceremony viewed by an estimated worldwide audience of 500 million. Anne, who is head of the International Equestrian Federation, was attending an International Olympic Committee meeting in Puerto Rico Thursday, and aides kept reporters away. She is due to return to Britain by mid-September after traveling to Belize, Honduras, Ecuador and Bolivia. Phillips, a commoner who farms and trains horses, "will go on managing the work at the estate and will continue to organize the horse trials and the stables," said his father, **Major Peter Phillips**.

□

All **Hugh Hefner** would say was, "If anybody is wondering how we spent our honeymoon, they'll find out in April." At Playboy Enterprises in Los Angeles, however, that was considered confirmation that Hef's new wife, **Kimberley**, 26, is pregnant. Hefner, 63, has two children by his first wife.

□

Marlon Brando says he's making his last film, and adds that it's "a stinker." Brando, 65, who has been shooting the movie in Canada for the past 12 weeks, told the Toronto Globe and Mail that he's fed up with kowtowing to the Hollywood publicity system, detests New York and adores Canada. "It's horrible," he said of the film, called "The Freshman." "It's going to be a flop, but after this, I'm retiring."

□

The Lyric Opera of Chicago, stung by another cancellation from the tenor **Luciano Pavarotti**, said it is no longer interested in doing business with him. Pavarotti, who has backed out of 26 of his 41 scheduled performances with the company this decade, has an inflamed sciatic nerve and is unable to move extensively on stage, his manager, **Herbert Breslin**, said.

□

Leonard Bernstein said he was deeply moved to be in Poland in the wake of the continuing political transition toward democracy. "I feel in Poland a very great future," he said in Warsaw. Bernstein, 71, will recite lines from **W.H. Auden's** poem "September 1, 1939" at the start of a concert on Friday to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

□

Several important manuscripts by the French philosopher **Jean-Paul Sartre** and his lifetime companion, **Simone de Beauvoir**, have been accepted as payment of death taxes from de Beauvoir's heirs, **Michel Charasse**, the French budget minister, announced Thursday. The texts include the manuscripts of Sartre's monumental work "Flaubert — The Idiot of the Family," "The Critique of Dialectical Reason" and 399 letters Sartre wrote to de Beauvoir between 1926 and 1963.

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